THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Circulates through Pennsylvania, and all the other States of the Union, rising 7000 papers every publication.

VOL. VII—WHOLE NO. 364. PHILADELPHIA, JULY 19, 1828. Terms, $2 in advance.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL COATE ATKINSON, No. 112 CHESNUT STREET, BETWEEN THIRD & FOURTH STREETS, AND DIRECTLY OPPOSITE TO THE POST-OFFICE—☞ COUNTING-ROOM ON HUDSON'S ALLEY.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE FADED ROSE.

Sweet faded rose, I'll throw thee by,
And wilt thou then forgotten die?
Must all the pride of beauty's pow'r,
Bloom but to grace a transient hour?
No! lovely rose, I'll throw thee by,
But in my wardrobe thou shalt lie
A fragrant in death—and when the bloom
Of summer, yields to winter's gloom,
When thou art all—and mem'ry will stray,
Back to that long past summer day,
When with thy dewy sweetness blest,
I pressed thee blushing on my breast;
And saw thee fade and wither there,
As every thing must fade that's fair.

CORDELIA.

HOME.

Wher'er thro' the earth and in turn visit all,
In search of amusements, to lower and to fall,
At last we shall find, that wherever we roam,
This world can afford us no comforts like home;
Sweet home—dear home,
This world can afford us no comforts like home.

'Tis true, that with mirth we may revel awhile,
And catch as it sparkles, a fast fleeting smile;
Still fruitless the gay mansions, nor pleasure's bright dome,
Can give us the blessings and comforts of home;
Sweet home—dear home,
Can give us the blessings and comforts of home.

'Tis there we may fly, when adversity throws
Her dark clouds around us, for peace and repose,
For tho' joy's gay visions flee like the light fawn,
Yet steadfast and sure are the comforts of home,
Sweet home—dear home,
Yet steadfast and sure are the comforts of home.

The loved ones there meet us, heart bounding with bliss,
And welcome us back with a warm hearty kiss,
With blandishment soothes us, and lights up the gloom
With her smiles and caresses, the comforts of home,
Sweet home—dear home,
With her smiles and caresses, the comforts of home.

And there too, the wee-ones with gambol and glee,
Will hang on the bosom, and cling round the knee;
Oh! then 'tis we feel that wherever we roam,
This world can afford us no comforts like home;
Sweet home—dear home,
This world can afford us no comforts like home.

Let the wild rover then, all his moments bestow,
On the bower and hall and in pleasure's gay show,
Thro' the earth for contentment, vain hope, let him roam;
But give me the blessings and comforts of home,
Sweet home—dear home,
But give me the blessings and comforts of home.

PITTSYLVANIAN.

FANCY AND FACT.

I would I were in Italy; I have read
Of its bright skies, and ever-smiling plains,
Where flowers bloom eternally; of groves
Of golden fruit, the luscious orange,
And reviving lemon; and its music!
Oh! the sweet songs of Italy! so soft,
And soul-enchanting! like the strains, angels
Delight to warble in their paradise.
I dream by day, my life is made of dreams;
They hover 'round my pillow in the night,
Nor do they vanish when the day-light breaks,
But hang upon my memory forever.
In sober silence, I have often mus'd
On these ethereal creations; and
My dreaming fancy then has wafted me
Into the land of minstrelsy and heroes.
I have seen the Tiber, the proud Tiber,
With her "yellow waves," and I've gaz'd upon
The seven-hill'd city in its days of pride,
Then o'er its fallen grandeur wept in truth;
Bath'd in the water of the gentle Po,
And slept in verdant groves, on rosy pillows;
And then I've listen'd to Italian strains,
So sweetly warbled—but that was not a dream,
I would it were; and yet—but list my tale.

There came from Italy, a bright, gay girl,
With sparkling eyes, that sham'd the stars above,
And hair so dark, and rich and beautiful,
I *dreamt* I saw a love in ev'ry ringlet.
Then her form—did you e'er dream of fairies?
Or the Medicean Venus, or the graces,
Or any form, that might be deem'd perfection?
I see her, even now in fancy's mirror,
And yet it is in vain I strive to paint her,
Beyond all earthly things she was so lovely.
She was not fair, and yet, there was a bloom
Upon her cheek, a whiteness on her brow,
Betraying something of the rose and lily.
I lov'd my bright Italian, when she sung,
The nightingale would hush her strains, and listen;
There was a sweetness in that angel voice,
Which o'er the soul, shed such tranquillity,
It never could awake, but to adore.
Oh! how I lov'd, yet dar'd not tell her so;
A stern, dark, old Italian, at her side,
Would not permit a touch of her fair hand,
Much less a gentle whisper in her ear.
I deem'd he was the father of the maid,
So "screw'd my courage, to the *speaking* point,"
And made a bold avowal of my love.
Then had the earth "op'd wide and swallow'd me,"
Had my limbs "refus'd their offices,"
Or my heart become a frigid mass of ice,
'Twould not have been a word'rous circumstance;
The grim old wretch cried out, "it is no sports,"
And roll'd his large, green, jealous eyes, at me,
Then with my dark ey'd songstress on his arm,
Who all the while look'd love, and lovely too,
Left me like one condemn'd to instant death.
I have not seen them since, save in my dreams,
Where still, that dark old amorite pursues me,
And thunders in mine ears, "it is no sports."
I have been told, that in her native land,
She was not deem'd more beautiful than others:
I scarce give credence to the tale, and yet,
It may be so; ah, me! this dreaming life,
That shows us hopes, we sigh to realize,
But which stern Fortune cruelly forbids;
And yet we sigh and fret, and still hope on,
And—puke! I would I were in Italy.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

GLEANER.—No. III.

Nothing is the object of more universal ambition, than the attainment of those qualities which may enable us to shine in conversation, and attract the favourable regard of society. The breath of envy may blight the laurels of the poet and philosopher, the statesman and the warrior, and posterity must render that applause to their merit, which the injustice of their contemporaries withheld, when to them human praise and human censure are equally indifferent:—but the colloquial wit enjoys the breeze as it passes; his talents, though they contribute little to the benefit and advancement of society, derive far more advantages to its possessor, than the most useful acquirements, profound learning, and extensive abilities ever command; for the world is ever more grateful to him who delights, than to him who benefits and instructs.

Though few are eminently gifted with these colloquial powers, art may in some degree supply the deficiency of nature, and every one, though he may not charm, at least, by endeavours to please, may avoid giving offence. To this end I know no greater obstruction than a cavilling, disputatious temper.

CAVILLATON is possessed of a good deal of understanding and an earnest desire to render himself agreeable to company, yet these excellent qualities are rendered wholly ineffectual by a demon of quibbling and disputation, which possesses him. He is perpetually on the catch for a pun, and will interrupt you in the middle of a grave discourse for the sake of a miserable clench upon some unhappy word; and having an acute intellect continually exercised in quibbling, you can scarce utter a sentence which does not afford him an opportunity to display his talent; he has, besides, a very delicate ear, which cannot suffer any of those little lapses of the tongue, sometimes unavoidable in conversation to escape uncensured and uncorrected. His opinion is invariably contradictory to the company; that opinion which to-day he has warmly maintained in one society, to-morrow he as strenuously denies in another; truth and falsehood are not his criterions; he possesses rather the faculty of reasoning subtly, than of discriminating accurately; and as men are neither at all times prepared nor willing to debate upon every subject that may occur in conversation, this humour of my friend Cavillator is extremely distasteful, and altogether destructive of that hilarity and pleasure which we expect to enjoy in society; for as Cavillator's arguments are chiefly metaphysical, those who participate in the dispute, are always sure to lose their temper and bewilder their understandings.

By this I do not wish to be understood that we should all, out of a spiritless complaisance, acquiescently subscribe to every unjust and absurd opinion, or decline vindicating our own when disputed. There is certainly a distinction easily discernible between him who, with modest firmness, refuses his assent to opinions abhorrent to truth and justice, and the wrangling captious sophist who advocates indifferently either truth or falsehood, merely for the pleasure of dispute.

K.

THE MORALIST.

THE STREAM OF LIFE.

The following beautiful passage is from a sermon preached by Bishop Heber, to his parishioner's a short time before his departure for India, in 1823.

"Life bears us on like the stream of a mighty river. Our boat, at first, glides down the narrow channel, through the playful murmurings of the little brook, and the winding of its grassy border. The trees shed their blossoms over our young heads: the flowers on the brink seem to offer themselves to our young hands; we are happy in hope, and we grasp eagerly at the beauties around us: but the stream hurries on, and still our hands are empty.

"Our course in youth and manhood is along a wider and deeper flood, and amid objects more striking and magnificent. We are animated by the moving picture of enjoyment and industry which passes before us; we are excited by some short lived success, or depressed and rendered miserable by equally short-lived disappointment. But our energy and our dependence are both in vain. The stream bears us on, and our joys and our griefs are alike left behind us; we may be shipwrecked but we cannot anchor; our voyage may be hastened but it cannot be delayed; whether rough or smooth, the river hastens towards its home, till the roaring of the ocean is in our ears, and the tossing of his waves is beneath our keel, and the lands lessen from our eyes and the floods are lifted up around us, and the earth loses sight of us, and we take our last leave of earth and its inhabitants, and of our further voyage there is no witness, but the Infinite and Eternal.

"And do we still take so much anxious thought for the future days, when the days which are gone by have so strangely and uniformly deceived us! Can we still so set our hearts on the creatures of God, when we find by sad experience, that the Creator only is permanent! Or shall we not rather lay aside every weight and every sin which does most easily beset us, and think of ourselves henceforth as wayfaring persons only who have no abiding inheritance but in the hope of a better world, and to whom even that world would be worse than hopeless, if it were not for our Lord Jesus Christ, and the interest which we have obtained in his mercies."

WOMAN.

Never shrink from a woman of strong sense. If she becomes attached to you, it will be from seeing and valuing similar qualities in yourself. You may trust her, for she knows the value of your confidence; you may consult her, for she is able to advise; and does so at once with the firmness of reason, and the consideration of affection. Her love will be lasting, for it will not have been lightly won; it will be strong and ardent, for weak minds are not capable of the loftier grades of the passion. If you prefer attaching to yourself a woman of feeble understanding, it must be either from fearing to encounter a superior person, or from the poor vanity of preferring that admiration which springs from ignorance, to that which arises from appreciation.

A woman who has the beauty of feminine delicacy and grace—who has the strong sense of a man, yet softened and refined by the influence of womanly feeling—whose passions are strong, but chastened and directed by delicacy and principle—whose mind is brilliant, alike from its natural emanations and its stores of acquirement—whose manners have been formed by the imperceptible influence of good society, in its broad sense, yet are totally free from the consciousness and affectation of any *clique*, though it be the highest—who, though she shines in and enjoys the world, finds her heart's happiness at home—is not *this* the noblest and the sweetest of the creatures formed by God!

THE MISCELLANIST.

A case of extraordinary Somnambulism.

A young gentleman going down from London to the west of England, to the house of a worthy gentlemen to whom he was related, it happened that the gentleman's house, at that time, was full, by reason of a kinswoman's wedding that had been lately kept there; he, therefore, told the young gentleman that he was very glad to see him; and that he was very welcome to him, 'but,' said he, 'I know not what I shall do for a lodging for you, for my cousin's marriage has not left me a room free but one, and that is haunted.' 'Sir,' replied the young gentleman, 'I have not the smallest objection to be in a place that is haunted.'

When bed time came, the young gentleman was conducted to his chamber. After having recommended himself to the Divine protection, he went to bed, where, having kept some time awake, and hearing no disturbance, he fell asleep—out of which he was awoke, about three in the morning, by the opening of the chamber door and the entrance of the figure of a young lady, with only her night dress on. On entering the room, this unknown visitant went immediately to the chimney, and, taking the poker, stirred the fire, by the light of which the young gentleman was enabled to discern the appearance of a beautiful young lady. This lovely apparition, having stood some time before the fire, as if to warm herself, at last walked two or three times about the room, and then went to the bedside, where, having stood a little time, she took up the bed clothes, and went into bed, pulling them carefully over her, and lay very quietly. The young gentleman was startled at his unknown bed-fellow, and, upon her approach, lay upon the further side of the bed. Lying very still he perceived his bed-fellow to breathe; by which, guessing her to be flesh and blood, he drew nearer to her, and taking her by the hand found it warm, and that it was no airy phantom, but substantial flesh and blood; and finding she had a ring on her finger, he took it off unperceived.

The finale is, that the ring discovered that the airy phantom was the daughter of the host.—She was a somnambulist—and the father said, since his daughter had already gone to bed to his kinsman, it should be *his* fault if he did not go to bed with his daughter—and they were, off hand, linked in matrimony—*finis coronat opus.*

A Persian's Account of Englishwomen.—Our house was thronged with the women of London, and with those tongues of theirs, which, as Saadi saith, "make the heart to talk, and the foot to walk, without the *mehmandars* of the head." I really saw some beauties among them, before whom our king of kings (upon whom be mercy and peace!) would be happy to creep on his hands and knees. They, however, cared so little about being seen, that it never occurred to them once to attempt to throw a veil over their faces. Poor Franks! thought we, to be restricted only to one for life! if our divine prophet had set up his staff here, instead of the blessed regions of Mecca, he would have given his followers six instead of four. For my part, I died daily, and as for our ambassador, we all saw how it would be! His heart would become roast meat before another moon was over, and he would soon be reduced to the veriest "*Majnoun*" that ever got thin upon chuck nurture and eye food. But day after day they came to see the Circassian, bringing with them all sorts of toys and presents: all out of compassion, said they, to their imprisoned and deplorable state of slavery. Some gave her pictures, others dolls, others books. Dilferib was grateful for their attentions, and deplored their degraded state; but she became indignant when they endeavoured to persuade her, and even to attempt force, to wear their stockings. To her astonishment they protested that nothing could be more indecent than to appear with naked feet. "How!" exclaimed Dilferib, "you make such a point of covering your legs, and still, in defiance of all modesty, you expose your faces! Strange ideas of decency you must have, indeed! All women's legs are alike. There can be no immodesty in leaving them naked; for nobody, by seeing them, could know one woman from another; but the face, that sacred spot, sacred to modesty, sacred to the gaze of none but a husband; that which ought to be covered with the most scrupulous delicacy; that you leave uncovered, to be stared at, criticised, laughed at, by every impudent varlet that chooses. "Allah! Allah!" exclaimed the offended Dilferib, to a young female infidel, who was one day pressing upon her acceptance a pair of long cotton stockings, "*Astafurallah!* Allah forgive me! Are you mad? Has your brain become diseased? Give me free legs, a muffled face, and the favour of the holy prophet, and say no more. Strange ill luck has ours been that has brought us to a country where the women cover their legs, and uncover their faces!"—*Hajji Baba in England.*

The LONDON MORNING HERALD, since the DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S recent elevation to the head of the BRITISH cabinet, has frequently edified its readers with accounts of his Grace's domestic and official habits. HUNT, in the Examiner, has tried his hand at the same thing, with tolerable success. An extract or two may be found amusing, but the whole is rather too long. Readers of SWIFT will probably be reminded of his directions for taking the powder of Pimperlimpimp.

Some account of the Duke of Wellington.—(Not from the *Morning Herald.*)—The Duke of Wellington generally rises about eight.—Before he gets out of bed, he commonly pulls off his night cap, and while he is dressing he sometimes whistles a tune, and occasionally damns his valet. The Duke of Wellington uses warm water in shaving, and lays on a greater quantity of lather than ordinary men. While shaving he chiefly breathes through his nose, with a view, as is conceived, of keeping the suds out of his mouth; and sometimes he blows out one cheek, sometimes the other, to present a better surface to the razor. When he is dressed he goes down to breakfast, and while descending the stairs he commonly takes occasion to blow his nose, which he does rather rapidly, following it up with three hasty wipes of his handkerchief, which he instantly deposits in his right hand coat pocket. The Duke of Wellington's pockets are in the skirts of his coat, and the holes perpendicular. He wears false horizontal flaps, which have given the world an erroneous opinion of their position. The Duke of Wellington drinks tea for breakfast, which he sweetens with white sugar, and corrects with cream. He commonly stirs the fluid two or three times with a spoon before he raises it to his lips. The Duke of Wellington eats toast and butter, cold ham, tongue, fowls, beef or eggs; the eggs are generally those of the common domestic fowl. During breakfast, the Duke of Wellington has a newspaper either in his hand, or else on the table or in his lap. The Duke of Wellington's favorite paper is the *Examiner*. After breakfast the Duke of Wellington stretches himself out and yawns once. He then pokes the fire and whistles. If there is no fire, he goes to the window and looks out. At about ten o'clock the General Post letters arrive. The Duke of Wellington seldom or never inspects the superscription, but at once breaks the seal and applies himself to the contents. The Duke of Wellington appears sometimes displeased with his correspondents, and says *pshaw*, in a clear loud voice.

* * * * * * *

The Duke's daily manner of mounting his horse is the same that it was on the morning of the glorious battle of Waterloo. His Grace first takes the rein in his left hand which he lays on the pummel of the saddle, he then puts his left foot in the stirrup, and with a spring brings up his body, and his right leg over the body of the animal by way of the tail, and thus places himself in the saddle; he then drops his right foot into the stirrup, puts his horse to a walk, and never falls off, being an admirable equestrian.

* * * * * *

At the Treasury the Duke does nothing but think. He sits on a leathern library chair, with his heels and a good part of his legs on the table. When thus in profound thought, he very frequently closes his eyes for hours together, and makes an extraordinary and rather appalling noise through his nose.

* * * * * *

The characteristic of the Duke's oratory is a brevity, the next thing to silence. As brevity is the soul of wit, it may confidently be affirmed that in this quality Lord North and Sheridan were fools compared with him.

VISIT OF AN ENGLISH LADY TO THE IMAM OF MUSCAT.

I must not omit to record the merits of my very good friend the Imam. I take him to be a mirror of hereditary sovereigns, legitimate, orthodox, and friendly to repose. With any thing of the enterprising spirit of his heretical neighbours, it would be no difficult matter for him to make himself master of the Gulph. Nevertheless he is possessed of personal bravery, considerable liberality of mind, and great courtesy of manners. In fact, he was the only Asiatic I ever saw, who gave me the idea of what is conveyed by the English term gentleman. I think he was this, as completely as nature could make; and was altogether a very princely person. I went once to visit him; and novel and strange as such a guest must have been, it was curious to observe how native courtesy pointed out to him every attention which the most polite European could have paid. Difficult as it was in such circumstances not to be awkward, he displayed throughout, the most admirable self-possession and gracefulness. In order to appreciate the difficulty of the task, you must imagine the feelings of a man who had all his life been waited on by women, but who probably was never before called upon to pay the slightest attention to one. I remember being afterwards questioned by some of the ladies of Muscat, as to who attended me when I went to see the Imam's family; and upon my answering 'Seyd Said' (the usual title of the Imam among the Arabs,) they burst into a loud laughter—so strange a thing did the fact appear to them. As for the ladies of this part of the world, I could tell of 'Parsia's eyes of full and fawn-like ray'—and of Arab beauties under the weight of whose charms 'a camel would groan,' as one of their countrymen and ardent admirers assured me. But you shall have a more detailed account of my visit to the Imam. His Highness received us at the door of his house, which was once a Portuguese monastery; and conducted us into a room where we found chairs arranged in a row, on each side. I sat down on the second in the row; upon which the Imam intimated his desire that I should take the seat nearest the door, which seems to be the place of distinction for the same reason as in England the one furthest from the door, or because it is the most comfortable. Coffee was handed round, then sherbet in silver cups and saucers, and afterwards another sort of sherbet flavored with rose-water. After sitting for some time, during which the Imam spoke very feelingly upon the fatal effects of a plurality of wives in filling the house with factions and disputes, it was proposed that I should proceed into the harem. I was prepared for this visit, as it had been intimated to me that the ladies were very curious to see me; but I was a little surprised at seeing the Imam prepare to accompany me. He conducted me up a broad staircase to the top of the house, where in a small apartment covered with a very handsome Persian carpet was seated his wife, surrounded by her slaves, a crowd of women of all nations and complexions. She rose to receive us; but of her beauty there was no opportunity of judging, as her face was concealed by an embroidered mask, and her figure by a quantity of cumbrous drapery. From the chin to the waist she was literally cased in jewels.—Her garments were red, bordered with gold, and she had an amber-coloured Cashmere shawl thrown over her head, which, as the heat of the day increased, she exchanged for a very beautiful one of thin purple muslin with a rich border of gold. The furniture of the room consisted of the before-mentioned carpet, some chairs and couches, and a table which looked as if it might have belonged to the Portuguese, and which I imagine was placed there temporarily for my accommodation. It had been likewise covered with a piece of white cloth, and upon this, breakfast was placed; in the arrangement of which the Imam took a very active part, placing many of the dishes with his own princely hands. The breakfast was excellent, consisting of roasted fowls, pillaws, &c. with a quantity of sweetmeats and fruit, and two or three sorts of sherbet. The cups and plates were of handsome English china, but of every sort and size; the spoons were of silver, and the knives and forks new and handsome. These last mentioned articles are quite useless in an Arab family, as people of all ranks use only their fingers in eating. After breakfast, which nobody partook of but my little boy and myself, the Imam departed, saying he would come for me in an hour or two. The ladies rose and continued standing while he walked out of the room; and then resuming their seats with an appearance of ease and comfort very different from their previous constrained and formal manner, they began talking with great volubility.—An old Persian lady who was of the party, immediately laid aside her veil, but the Arab women retained their masks, notwithstanding my request to be favoured with a sight of their countenances. They were very curious in examining my dress, and the old lady I really feared was proceeding to undress me. They invited me to bathe, which was rather an unexpected piece of politeness, and I suspected was suggested by their desire to extend their examination of my garments. Upon my declining it, a little gold box of antimony was produced, with a golden wire attached to it by a chain, and they begged that I would at least allow them to paint my eyes, which they assured me would very much improve my looks. The old lady tried to tempt me by describing the effect which my eyes thus adorned would have on the gentlemen when I went down to them. One of the slaves who spoke Hindostanee acted as interpreter. I asked her how the ladies occupied themselves during the day; if they worked or read. She said, 'no, they *sat down*—that was all.' They gave me a specimen of their amusements, by bringing a little slave girl, who squatted down, and in that posture jumped about in order to make a large cockatoo imitate her motions. After some time the Imam returned, and upon my signifying that I wished to depart, he said that a horse and palanquin were waiting for me, and I could take which I chose. His wife then brought a gold box with atar of roses and perfumed my clothes, and sprinkled me with rose water, and I took my leave. The Imam accompanied me down stairs, and put me into the palanquin, shutting the doors to keep out the sun, with all the attentive civility of a European gentleman.

From the Imam's house I expected to have been carried to that of his secretary and minister. However, upon ascending a steep and narrow staircase, at the foot of which the palanquin had been set down, I found a lady waiting to receive me. She was a Persian, and wore neither mask nor veil. The head-dress was a sort of gold tiara of very elegant form, from which a transparent drapery, edged with gold, gracefully fell in folds till it swept the ground; and her dark hair plaited in innumerable braids reached below her knees. She took me by the hand and led me into a room filled with women, both Arabs and Persians; the fact being that all the lady's acquaintance had taken this opportunity of satisfying their curiosity. Here there was a second breakfast, and my little boy and I were obliged to exert ourselves to do honour to it, though, after all, our efforts fell far short of the expectations of the ladies, who expressed their surprise at seeing us eat so little, accompanied by many exhortations to us not to be bashful. Their manners were civil and good natured, but riotously mirthful. Another pot of antimony was produced, and I was obliged to defend my face with my hands to prevent my eyes from being blacked. They were determined to perform the operation upon my little boy; who took it as a great affront, and resisted with all his might. I found that my hostess was the principal wife of the minister; in which place I should observe that every wife has generally a separate house, and the husband another. Her manners were more pleasing and courteous than those of the Arab ladies I had left; a superiority which I observed in all the Persian women. She had not only her eyes blacked with antimony, but her eye-brows painted with the same preparation, the lines being extended so as to meet, and at the junction branching into an ornament something like a fleur-de-lis. A blueish spot on each side of the mouth, in size rather less than a sixpence, and I think a smaller one on the chin, seemed to have been done by some operation like tattooing.—Unfortunately for all these ornaments, the day was very warm, and the moisture consequent thereupon had brought off the black paint, which trickled down her face in a very unsightly manner. From this house I was carried to the house occupied by the minister himself, where I found the Europeans of our party. There I was invited to visit another wife. I was in terrible fear of a third breakfast; however, she contented herself with producing tea. There is a Persian saying, that a man to live happily, should have the wine of Shiraz, the bread of Yendicas, and a wife from Yezd. This lady was a native of Yezd, and had only been in Muscat three months. I remember she complained of the climate, and seemed altogether not very well satisfied with her situation. She had a handsome Jewish face, with a brunette complexion, and the most beautiful eyes I ever beheld. They were not blacked as usual, but indeed no painting could have added any thing to the blackness of their long silken lashes. But the most amusing visit I paid, was after I was better acquainted with some of the Arab ladies. During this visit I succeeded in prevailing on them to indulge me with a sight of their faces.—They would not pull off their masks themselves, but they allowed their companions to go behind them and untie the string. And then such an exhibition of bashfulness and modesty took place. They covered their faces with their hands, and some of them threw themselves on the floor. But after all, there seemed to be no occasion, for any extraordinary beauty that was in them. In truth, my expectations being excited, I was sadly disappointed. They had dingy complexions, and large hooked noses, and their hair cut short and strait over the forehead, as the maid servant used to wear her's in the days of our youth.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE MYSTERIOUS FIREMAN.

I have thought proper, for various reasons, to lay before the public the following strange and marvellous narrative. My inclination has frequently prompted me to relate the circumstance, which I shall mention as having occurred so long back as 1808—but fearful lest my tale might have been deemed the wanderings of a morbid or inventive fancy, I have suppressed the wish; and most probably what I am about to relate would never have passed the precincts of my own bosom, had not a recent occurrence induced (I may say compelled) me to lay aside all my previous objections.

When I was twenty-five years of age, which was in 1805, I became a member of one of the few Engine Companies which were then in existence in Philadelphia. The ardor and zeal of the firemen of that period was, I believe, equal to what it is at present; for

"Lightning, thunder-clap, or show'r,"

never deterred the fireman from his duty, and cheerfully did he leave his soft and downy couch, to battle with the fierce and raging elements.—In 1807 a fire broke out, which, in its progress, was very destructive, and defied, for a long time, the utmost efforts of the firemen and citizens. At a few minutes before 12 o'clock, fatigued with the unusual exertions I had made, and having been unwell for a few days past, I had seated myself on a wooden bench which stood at the door of an unoccupied house, a little removed from the scene of destruction. The combined effect of my indisposition and fatigue was such as to render me insensible to what was passing around. From this stupor I was, however, suddenly aroused, by a grasp on my shoulder, and a voice at the same time exclaiming, "careless fellow, awake!" The grasp was so powerful, and the voice so peculiarly penetrating, that in an instant I was on my feet. Indignant at being thus roughly disturbed, my feelings immediately prompted me to seize upon the intruder: throwing, therefore, my body back, and contracting my muscles, that I might spring upon him with the greater violence, I felt myself immoveably fixed in that posture; for the fire just then bursting out in a clear, bright flame, displayed to my sight an object which, from that time to the present, has so engrossed my mind, so harassed and distressed me, that I have scarcely enjoyed one moment's tranquillity.—Before me stood a tall, thin man, wrapped in a dark-colored great coat—on his head he wore a glazed hat of the ordinary shape, with a gilt cross in front: the few locks of hair which showed themselves were snow-white. With hands folded across his breast, and eyes intently fixed upon me, he slowly and emphatically said, "Ere the last tremendous conflagration, we shall meet again!" His eyes became insufferably bright, and communicated their brilliancy to the cross upon his hat. At that instant, a large flaming brand from the fire fell between, and enveloped us in smoke. Directly the smoke dispersed, the Mysterious Fireman had vanished, and I fell senseless upon the ground. I was found in this state by some of my friends, who with difficulty could restore me to recollection, and when they did succeed, I alarmed them by the strangeness of my questions, and the wildness of my manner.

The remainder of the night was spent upon a sleepless pillow, and rising in the morning with the strange adventure still strong upon my mind, I inquired of all who I knew were at the fire, if they had met with any thing strange or extraordinary. But in vain was all inquiry; as far as I could ascertain, none had seen the dreadful Fireman but myself.

In 1812, business carried me to Havre—on the second night after my arrival in that city, a fire, extremely destructive, occurred. A French gentleman boarding in the same house with myself, and with whom I had become intimate, observing my unusual anxiety to see the fire, (for a fearful and unconquerable impulse carried me to every one that happened,) politely offered to accompany me. The fire was a considerable distance from our dwelling, and in crossing a narrow and dimly lighted alley, my companion remarked, "what an odd looking man!"—"Where?" I exclaimed, gazing in every direction. "He has gone down the adjoining street," answered my friend, "but we shall probably meet him at the next turn." A strange feeling came over me, and I hurried forward. When within fifty paces of the corner, my friend observed, "look, there he goes again." I looked, as he directed, and beheld the same Mysterious Fireman whom I had met in Philadelphia in 1807. The tall, thin form—silver locks—dark coat—and as he turned towards us I beheld the same dazzling eye, and glittering cross on his fire-hat; almost speechless, I could but merely exclaim, "follow, oh follow that singular being." Being, however, somewhat prepared for the circumstance, for my mind had been eagerly expecting such an event for the last five years, I soon rallied myself, and as my friend had left me, and considering that any effort to find him would prove fruitless, I thought it most prudent to return home. When I arrived there it was just 11 o'clock; to think of closing my eyes before the return of S——— was impossible. Twelve o'clock struck, yet he came not!—one o'clock! two, three o'clock—yet he did not return. Impatiently, and almost mad from expectation, I paced my apartment—held my watch in my hand, looked at every revolving minute, and fixed my eyes so upon it, that I could distinctly see the motion of the minute hand: half-past three, four o'clock, when the street door opened—I heard his footsteps, and then such was the excited state of my feelings that I could not advance one step to meet him. When he came into my room I attempted to speak, but I could give no utterance to the questions I wished to ask, and the words died upon my lips. He, however, thus addressed me: "I perceive your anxiety, and am sorry that I cannot satisfy your curiosity; all I can communicate is, that I have conversed with the Mysterious Fireman.—To-morrow I leave France for Calcutta, probably never to return; in the short intercourse we have had together I have been pleased, and shall ever think of you with regard, and with this expression of my feelings I now bid you an eternal farewell." Upon saying this, he took my hand, shook it affectionately, and left the room. His decided and peremptory manner forbade all solicitation, and I sought my bed more perplexed and disturbed than ever. At early daylight he left the place, and I have never seen him since. Six months ago, however, I learnt that he had entered the service of the India Company, had increased in wealth and power beyond all precedent, and was a confirmed and avowed Atheist.

The agitated and feverish condition in which I found myself next day, determined me to keep my chamber. To divert, if possible, my mind, I requested the lady of the house to furnish me with some books for my amusement; she sent me several, among them was one entitled, "A collection of marvellous occurrences, founded on Facts." I had looked carelessly over many pages when my attention was entirely and fearfully engrossed by the "History of the Fire Spirit." Not to fatigue my readers I will give the history in as few words as possible:

In the year 1681 a dreadful fire happened in Germany; a woman who occupied a room in one of the burning buildings, had gone out in the early part of the evening and locked her child in the room; a young man learning the circumstance, with fearless intrepidity dashed through the flames, and by several blows with an axe succeeded in forcing the door. Imagine his surprise when he saw sitting in the middle of the room, heedless of the blaze and heat with which he was surrounded, a grey headed man, remarkably tall, dressed in the costume of a fireman! His hat was distinguished by a cross of extraordinary brilliancy. The child was dead in the cradle. The book dropped from my hand, and for two months I labored under a violent affection of the nerves.

* * * * * * *

I have since travelled over many countries—have witnessed many fires, but till within the last week have never met the Mysterious Fireman. On the morning of the 31st of last month (March) I was awoke by the cry of fire: starting from my bed, as I ever do, at that, to me, interesting summons—for without shame I declare, that the last wish I breathe at night is for the raging and triumph of that powerful element, in whose presence only do I expect to see that man, or whatever else it is that so o'errules my destiny. In as short a time as I take to write it, I was dressed and on my way to the scene of conflagration. The burning houses were situated on the banks of the Schuylkill; the distance, however, so far from damping the ardour of my course hastened it, for I was fearful of being late. But if I had been changed into a statue of brass, I could not have been more firmly fixed upon the ground than I was upon beholding, dashing rapidly down Chesnut street, on a fierce charger, the Mysterious Fireman, in appearance precisely as when I last saw him.

The strongest objection which I have always had to make public any of the facts mentioned in this narrative, is now removed.—It was, that none could testify to the truth of what I asserted, but now that difficulty is surmounted, for several persons besides myself witnessed the terrific horse and his mysterious rider.

S. W.

Philadelphia, April 2d, 1828.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

FOUR LETTERS

Of Professor RAFINESQUE, to Dr. J. M'CULLOH, of Baltimore,

ON AMERICAN HISTORY.

THIRD LETTER.

Languages are now acknowledged, by all learned men, to afford important historical proofs, when ever history or traditions are silent. Philology is now become an appendage to history, as important as geography or chronology.—The last general work on languages is the Ethnographic Atlas of Balbi, published in Paris, 1826. It contains tables of 16 words and 10 numbers, in about 600 languages or dialects; and it enumerates in all 860 languages, besides 2 or 3000 dialects, whereof 422 languages, and about 1000 dialects, belong to America, which he has not attempted to classify, (except geographically,) as he has done for the Asiatic and European languages. He points out but few affinities, stating that the Maya has some analogies with the Atlantic or Berber languages of Africa, the Guarani with the Sanscrit, (and also with the languages of South Africa, as I find,) the Carib with the Hebrew, and I find also with the Bask, &c.

But I have found many thousand affinities between all the American languages, and those of Europe, Africa, Asia, and even Polynesia, besides astonishing similarities between themselves, so as to allow of a correct classification. I have collected many vocabularies of languages omitted by Balbi, from travellers and ancient authors, particularly of the Haytian or *Antilian*, (which I have found to have affinities with the Bask, Latin, Greek, Sanscrit, Arab, Copt, and Atlantic or Berber of Africa,) and the *Apalachian*, or Tinnacan, or Yanasi, (which is akin to the Pelagian or Ammonian of Bryant,) the Tzendal, Watanih, Muyzca, &c.

Your opinion that all languages may be traced up to one or few primitive original stocks, has long been highly probable with me, and receives daily confirmation from all quarters, notwithstanding the theory on the intrinsic diversity of languages and idioms, which are more casualties, arising from whims of speech and deviations of words, taking place even in our days, and gradually forming dialects. It is among the most ancient languages, mostly extinct now, that we find the roots and stocks of the American languages; and it is no small confirmation of this fact, that what is yet extant of ancient American history and traditions, point equally to the same primitive origin of civilization, institutions, religion, colonies, and settlements, as well as the languages. It is no longer among the Tunguzian tribes, who have furnished but a scanty hive of hunters and invaders in North America, that we must seek for the parents of the numerous civilized nations of this continent; but among the Atlantes, Guanches, Getulians, &c. of Africa, the Cantabrians, Gomerians, Etrurians, and Pelagians, of Europe, and the Tulans, or Turans, Zends, or Hindus, Caucasians, &c. of Asia, where all these indications point.

It is yet an interesting problem, whether Polynesia has given or received colonies from ancient America: I lean towards the second opinion, and am yet comparing the American and Polynesian languages. I have already found some affinities between the Guac or Huastics of Mexico, and the Polynesian dialects.

In theory of the former continuity of the continents, which you have embraced as all its Cuviers, and some other writers, may result in these facts; but the historical fact of the large Atlantic Islands between Europe and America, of which the actual volcanic groups are fragments, is still better supported. Carli has attempted to give us a map of the ancient island between Cape Verd and Brazil—Rory has sketched the ancient Atlantis extending from the Azores to Cape Verd—Anspach has shown that the great Banks of Newfoundland are sunken Islands. They contend, of course, that the Atlas or Atlantic nation dwelt in those islands, and the sea still bearing their name.—The same nation may be traced to America by their languages and they have given their name to 25 nations or empires, and 500 places or rivers: wherefore the opinion that America was the great Atlantis, or the Atala of the Hindoos, is becoming probable. It will be sufficient to name a few of the fragments of this primitive nation in America:

The Tatas, now Tarascas, of Michuscan.

The Otolum, Aztulan Empire of Palenque in Chiapa.

Antilat of the West Indies.

Tolos, Atalayas, Atolas, &c. of South America.

Tolans, or Tulans, or Tottecas, of Anahuac, &c.

Talegas, or Talegawis, of North America, Ohio, &c.

Talahas and Talahis, of Florida.

And the Cherokis whose true names are Otalis, or Tsulali, or Tsalagi, or Tolicos, and whose language is strikingly primitive, with Etruscan, Italic and Pelagic affinities. I consider them as the successors of the Talegawis, who were spread from the Lakes to the Mexican Gulf, built all the ruins and monuments of our Western States, and were driven South by Tunguzian tribes, from Asia, of whom our hunting Indians are descended.

This conjecture is confirmed by the traditions of the Enguys, or Six Nations, lately published by Cusick, a Tuscarora Indian. This little work, the first of its kind published in English by an educated Indian, opens a new field and fills a large blank in our North American history. We find in it that a people come by sea settled the Southern part of the United States over 2000 years ago, and that they formed an empire extending to the Lakes, the capital of which was called the Golden City. The Enguys, who sprung from the North, drove them beyond the Ohio and began the federation of the Ataratsas in the North. The Lenapis call this early empire, Talegawi; we find it since called Apalachia and Talico as late as 1650 and 1740.

Thus, from fragments collected from many sources, we may be able at last to frame something like a connected history of the American empires and nations. But, in order to select these materials, we must often wade through a mass of prolix or tedious works. Thus, in Alcedo's geographical and historical Dictionary of America, we find a multitude of scattered notices, mostly relating to the Spanish colonial history. While in Capani's history of the Jesuit's mission of New Grenada, we find only two or three facts in one folio volume. Very little is found in Torquemada, Venegas, Zamora, &c. but much in Touron's great American ecclesiastical history in French, and 14 vol 12mo. also in Las Casas, Piedrahita, Cardenas, Lavega, Molina, Southey, Beauchamp, Falkner, Azara, &c. and a host of travellers. Several works on America have been published by Italian Jesuits, of which Molina and Clavigera alone have been translated; but Herras, Gili, Gumila and Jolis, are equally valuable. Herras is a kind of American library. In Gili's essay of American history we find many facts on the nations of the Orinoco: he was the first to attempt to collect some words of the Haytian language, and has given many other vocabularies: he found a triad of gods among the Tamanacs, and a legislator, Amalivaca, came from the East. The Jaruras had, like the Haytians, a pontiff or god with five names. In Jolis's history of Chaco we find that the Cacana or Calchaquis nation, at war with the Spaniards from 1565 till 1644, (when nearly destroyed,) practised circumcision like the Jews, and worshipped the sun, and thought that souls became stars. The notices on American religions and customs scattered through the works of missionaries are very numerous. They all point to solar worship, Sabeism and Shamanism. Idolatry was their corruption. The names given to *Gods, Sun, Moon, Priests, Temples, &c.* by two or three hundred nations, of which I have formed tables, often evince a remarkable coincidence even among distant nations. The priests form a peculiar caste, as in India, Egypt, Etruria, Celtica, &c. among all the civilized nations of America, and the four castes of those ancient nations, are also found among the agricultural nations of Florida, Mexico, Maya, Antilles, Guatimala, Muyzcas, Peru, Chili, Maynas, Moxos, &c. they are nobles, priests, vassals and slaves, as in Asia.

June, 1828. C. S. RAFINESQUE.

FROM LATE LONDON PAPERS.

HIS MAJESTY'S GRAND BALL.

The king gave a ball at his palace, in St. James', on Monday evening, May 26th, to which the members of the royal family, the foreign ambassadors, and ministers, and their ladies, and a numerous party of nobility and gentry, were invited.

Preparations for the accommodation of the party had been made in the state apartments and other parts of the palace. The room adjoining the ball-room was converted into a second ball-room, in order to give ample space to the dancers. Both rooms were chalked with representations of foliage in various wreaths and devices. The orchestra for the quadrille band was equally divided between the two rooms, half being on either side of the partition which separated them. The windows of both the ball-rooms had Italian carnalotti blinds, furnished by Bayley, on the outside, and fine gauze blinds, on which his Majesty's armorial badges were painted by Willement, on the inside. By means of these blinds the windows could be left open during the night, and the apartments well ventilated without the slightest inconvenience being experienced by any of the company. The Throne-room was used as the drawing room, and the king's closet as a card room. In the banquet-room additional ventilators had been formed for the better airing of the apartment, the heat occasioned by the chandeliers being found very oppressive at the late juvenile ball. The recesses in the windows of these apartments and the different fire places, were filled with the choicest flowers and plants.

The armoury leading to the Presence Chamber was in the present instance set apart for the band of the Life Guards, who were stationed here in their state dresses, and who played several pieces in the course of the night.

Additional chandeliers and lamps, furnished by Mr. Perry, were placed in several of the rooms, and in the gallery and avenues leading to the state apartment.

Soon after nine o'clock, a detachment of Life Guards, preceded by their band, in their state dresses, took up their station at the eastern entrance to the Palace, in a line parallel to the Royal German Chapel.

The Under Porters, the Marshalmen, and the Gentlemen Porters, were in attendance, as were also his Majesty's Pages, in their state dresses, together with Messrs. Messenger and Dobell, the State Pages. A party of the Yeomen Guard were on duty, and were stationed at short distances in the avenues leading to the two Grand Staircases, and also from the top of the staircase to the entrances to the State Rooms. The party appeared in their coronation dresses.

The company began to arrive a few minutes before ten o'clock, and continued to set down very rapidly till eleven o'clock.

The Duchess of Kent, attended by the Baroness de Spaeth and Sir John Conroy, arrived in the Palace Court Yard about ten o'clock. The band of the Third Regiment of Foot Guards, which were stationed with the King's Guard in the Court Yard, received the Royal Duchess on her arrival with "God save the King," which was repeated by the band of the Life Guards as the Duchess passed through the Armoury, in which they were stationed, to the state apartments. The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester arrived about the same time, with their suite, in two carriages, at the entrance of the Ambassador's yard. Their Royal Highnesses were attended by Lady Caroline Legg, Colonel Higgins, and Major Foster. Prince Leopold, attended by Sir Robert Gardiner, and the Duke and Duchess of Clarence, successively arrived, and were severally received by the bands playing "God Save the King." The Duke of Cumberland entered by the King's private entrance.

The King entered the state apartments a few minutes after ten o'clock, dressed in the regimentals of a Field Marshal, and wearing the insignia of three different Orders. His Majesty received those of the company who were already in the room, and also those who subsequently arrived, in the most condescending and gracious manner.

About half past ten o'clock, the King having taken his seat in the Ball room, surrounded by his Royal relatives, dancing commenced. The band which was led by Collinet, Mahon, and Musard, consisted of thirty performers of the first rate talent. Owing to the superior accommodation afforded by the addition of the second ball-room, four sets were enabled to be danced. Quadrilles with Waltzing at intervals were danced during the night.

The appearance of the magnificent pier glasses, between the windows in the second ball-room, was in the highest degree interesting from the reflection of the illustrious and distinguished personages, in splendid dresses, moving through the mazes of the dance.

Refreshments were served to the company in the Picture Gallery during the evening.

At one o'clock it was announced to his Majesty that the supper was served in the Banquet-room. His Majesty left his seat, and led the way to the apartment, with his Royal sister, the Duchess of Gloucester, followed by the company. The band of the Life Guards commenced at this moment, playing a march, and continued to perform several pieces during the repast.

The supper was laid out in the Banquet-room, in a style similar, in most respects, to that of the Juvenile Ball; in the present instance there was a greater supply of plate. A sideboard was fitted up at the South end of the apartment, with Damask drapery, on which were arranged several splendid specimens of gold plate.

The two largest dishes, which are of a circular shape, have representations of Neptune's Feast to the Gods, executed in very bold relief; two other dishes of smaller circumference, contained the Triumph of Neptune and Amphitrite. The subjects of the centre pieces were the Garden of Hesperides, with the dragon guarding the golden apple, Mercury delivering Bacchus to the Nymphs, and other Allegories. Between the pieces of plate were interspersed gold vases in which the choicest plants had been introduced.

The display of Plate at the table near to and parallel with the sideboard, was very handsome; in the middle, opposite to the chair set apart for His Majesty, was a circular Egyptian temple, on the top of the dome was one of the Egyptian deities, and under the cupola, on an elevated altar, is the sacred ox. At each end of the table were or molu candelabras, with scroll branches, ornamented with griffins, executed in a very bold style. The centre pieces had representations of piping fawns, dancing nymphs, tritons, supporting shells, &c.

The middle of the side tables, which extended the whole length of the apartment, had a succession of or molu tripods, with representations of ancient fables, interspersed with candelabras, one of the pieces exhibiting shepherds playing on the ancient pipe with graceful convolvulus branches, in a model of classical taste. The table down the middle of the room had also a similar interesting collection. The whole of these tripods were filled with the choicest confectionary, or with the largest pines, peaches, nectarines, and other fruit, raised at the Royal Gardens, under the superintendence of Mr. Alton, the King's Gardener.

Ornaments of the most pleasing and tasteful form executed in confectionary, mingled with the greatest possible variety of refreshments, of the choicest description, were arranged over the whole of the table, with the greatest regularity and in the most symmetrical manner.

After supper, dancing was resumed. At three o'clock his Majesty retired, the quadrille band played God save the King, as his Majesty passed through the suite of State rooms. The ball then concluded, and the members of the Royal Family and the rest of the company took their departure.

Most of the ladies' dresses were very elegant, and the display of diamonds and jewels in some of the head dresses very magnificent. The Duchess of Gloucester had a brilliant display of amethysts and diamonds, the Duchess of Northumberland, the Duchess of Richmond, the Marchioness of Salisbury, Countess of Surrey, and Mrs. Peel, were among those who had the greatest profusion of jewels, with elegant plumes of ostrich feathers.

The greatest order was preserved during the night in the regulation of the carriages by the police, who were under the direction of Messrs. Townsend and Sayer.

LONDON FEMALE FASHIONS FOR MAY.

Evening Dress.—Over a white satin slip, a dress of tulle; a broad bias fold surrounds the border of satin; over which Lil Spanish Points of the same material, ornamented highly round the edge with gold, a delicate chainwork of which is placed on the hem of the skirt, near the shoe. The body is of white satin, finished down each side of the bust by ficho ruching of tulle edged with blond. The sleeves are of tulle à la Marie; the fullness confined by a narrow gold chain; and a very broad Hindostance bracelet surrounds the wrist, fastened by an antique cameo head. The Coiffure is a turban of white satin or with a drooping white feather on the right, and a few short white feathers play over the forehead.—The shoes are of white satin.

Carriage Dress.—A high dress of Gros de Naples, of corn flower blue, with the body made high, and a stomacher formed by narrow robings, with Spanish points on the outside, next the arms. The border of the skirt is surrounded by a broad bias fold, headed by points, which, as they turn over the bias, stand out distinct from the dress. The sleeves are very full, and à la Marie; the fullness confined by bands of the same material as the dress. Two bracelets encircle each wrist; they are broad, of gold, and are both fastened by a cameo. Round the throat, surmounting the dress, is a frill of pointed ends. The hat worn with this costume is white Gros de Naples, tastefully trimmed with gauze and blond, and ornamented with bird-of-Paradise yellow ribbons, and the blue flower "Forget-me-not." Two small marabout feathers, with a rosette of yellow ribband, are placed on the right side, under the brim; three of these feathers, very short, and forming a panache, are placed on the same side, at the summit of the crown, and one feather, rather longer, droops over the left side of the brim. The strings are of yellow ribbon, are very broad, and fastened very backward under the brim, they float over the shoulders as low as the hips. The ear-pendants are of gold, and half hoops, of corn flower blue corded silk, complete the dress.—*La Belle Assemblée.*

Destruction of the Clydesdale Steamer.

On the morning of Friday se'nnight the Clydesdale was destroyed by fire on her voyage from Glasgow to Belfast; the loss of human life attending the catastrophe might have been enormous, as the vessel contained upwards of seventy passengers besides the crew; but, fortunately, indeed almost miraculously, not one life was lost. On Thursday, at nine o'clock, P. M. the Clydesdale sailed from Glasgow with seventy passengers, three of them, two ladies and a gentleman, being in the cabin. About seven o'clock one of the ladies remarked that she heard a crackling noise somewhere about the cabin; unfortunately no notice was taken of the observation, and they had retired to rest, when, about ten, the gentleman being disturbed by the noise of a confused tumult over head, rushed upon deck, where he learned that the vessel was on fire. At this time she was about twelve miles to the north of Corsewell Lighthouse. The fire was ascertained to have commenced between the main cabin and the engine room. The attempts to check the progress of the devouring element were unavailing; and the feelings of those who were thus exposed to one of the most terrible dangers which can assail humanity, a fire at sea, may be more easily imagined than described. Captain Turner never for a moment lost his presence of mind, and the conduct of his crew was most exemplary.—Finding that the only chance of safety was in running the burning mass ashore, he gave orders to the pilot, Maxwell, to that effect, and the latter immediately putting the vessel about, stood manfully to his post, and steered for the Corsewell Light. A common sailing vessel would have been irretrievably lost; but here the paddles were kept at work, the internal heat of the vessel adding to the velocity of their motion, and those who trembled at the destruction impending over them, had the satisfaction to perceive that she dashed on at speed only inferior to their wishes. Kennedy, the keeper of the Corsewell Light, was attending to his duties between 12 and 1, when he heard a strange and indescribable sound from the westward. In a short time he discovered a hazy light in the distance, and the shouts of terror and despair became stronger; soon after he perceived the Clyderdale one mass of fire, her bows and masts covered with human beings, and Maxwell, the pilot, standing undauntedly at the helm, surrounded by flame and smoke. Most fortunately the vessel was accidentally steered into the only indentation in the bold headland of the Corsewell Point; and being held by one of the paddle boxes coming in contact with the rock, the whole of the passengers got on shore, truly thankful for their miraculous deliverance.

From the London Courier.

Plan of the Campaign against Turkey.

All the strong places belonging to Turkey are not on the right bank of the Danube. There are on the left bank Tarnow, opposite Nicopolis Giurgevo, the *tete de pont* of Rudshuck, a place, which, containing 18,000 inhabitants, sustained, in 1790, a regular siege by the Prince Cobourg—Brahilow, which contains 25,000 inhabitants, the fortifications of which were demolished in 1809, but rebuilt in 1820, 7000 Russians perished in an assault on it. Galatz, an important point between the Pruth and the Danube. Those fortified points will either be attacked or masked, whilst the grand Russian army follows the line of the coast, penetrating, between Varna, which it will be sufficient to mask, and the Thermopylæ, of Schumla, which it is not necessary to pass. The greatest obstacle in this direction is Bazardjik. This town, situated upon low ground, and defended by some square towers, and a bad earth rampart, cannot make a long resistance, and the army will reach by Pravades, the gulph of Bourgas. The fleet will be in waiting there; and a new line of operations will be entered upon, which, leading to the forty churches, will at once turn Schumla and Adrianople. Partial embarcations upon the coasts of Asia and Europe, will open the Bosphorus and the road to Constantinople.

The defence of Constantinople, with its fifteen suburbs, and twelve leagues of circumference, is difficult. The ground is marshy, and the communications, long and narrow, are favourable to that impetuous courage which has often induced the Turks to hazard unexpected attacks and sudden sorties. The suburb of Ejul, North-East of the city, offers an admirable position for an intrenched camp, of which the village of Thopocheleskoi is the key: but all these advantages must be of no avail, if a fleet with troops shall have entered the Bosphorus. It was by the port that 20,000 French and Venetians took Constantinople in 1204, which contained upwards of 400,000 inhabitants.

Such is the plan which, it is supposed, will be followed by the Russians. It reads well upon paper, but events may occur, which human foresight neither being able to foresee nor provide against, may render it necessary to change or abandon it altogether.

The ship CHARLES DREW, Capt. *Filley*, arrived at Boston on Thursday night, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 30th of May. Captain K. brought but few letters, and no loose papers; the editor of the Palladium, however, got possession of the London Morning Advertiser, of the 28th, from which he prepares the annexed summary. It will be seen that the changes in the British Ministry, of which there were various rumors at our last advices, have actually taken place, and, as is very natural, created considerable excitement in London. Mr. Huskisson, Mr. W. Lamb, and Lord Palmerston, HAVE RESIGNED.—Mr. Charles Grant, who has tendered his resignation, persists in it. Earl Dudley also adheres to his determination to resign.

The Ministry, which was constructed on the ruins of the Canning Cabinet, is broken to pieces and the Duke of Wellington has again to commence the laborious task of constructing a new Cabinet, almost without materials. Toryism is at a low ebb. The liberal part of the Cabinet have retired. A Tory Cabinet is, however, to be attempted, but it cannot endure—it will possess no talent—and talent never was more necessary. It will have no sufficient leader in the House of Commons. The public conceive that such a Ministry cannot stand against Opposition, and a dissolution of Parliament is spoken of. The liberals would have a decided majority in a new house.

Mr. Peel, Mr. Herries, and Mr. Goulburn will remain in the Ministry.

We believe no final arrangement has been made of successors to those who have withdrawn. Mr. F. Lewis, Lord Aberdeen, Sir George Murray, and Mr. Colcraft have been mentioned.

Parliament is expected to sit till July. It is not thought the Budget can be brought forward till June.

The people in London are much agitated by the crumbling of the Administration.

The King gave a Grand Ball on the night of the 26th of May. It seems to be hinted that he discovers an indifference to public affairs.

The London Gazette of May 30, announce the following new appointments in the Ministry:

The Earl of Aberdeen, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in the room of Earl Dudley.

Sir George Murray, Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, in the room of Mr. Huskisson.

Viscount Lowther, the first Commissioner of the Woods and Forests and Land Revenue, in the room of the Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot.

The Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, in the room of the Earl of Aberdeen.

Sir Henry Hardinge, Secretary at War, in the room of Lord Palmerston.

Thomas Peregrine Courtenay, Esq. Vice President of the Board of Trade, in the room of Mr. Frankland Lewis. Mr. Courtenay will be sworn in a Privy Councillor.

Horace Twiss, Esq. Under Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, in the room of Lord F. L. Gower.

George Banks, Esq. Secretary to the Board of Control, in the room of Mr. Courtenay.

Lord Eldon resigns it to remain Lord Privy Seal. The Irish Secretaryship, vacant by the resignation of Mr. Lamb, is not yet filled; and the office of Mr. Grant, President of the Board of Trade, is still vacant. Lord Lowther, Sir G. Murray, Mr. Courtenay, and Sir H. Hardinge, have seats in the Cabinet.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—One of the most awful occurrences which it has fallen to our lot to record for some weeks, took place on Tuesday se'nnight, at one of the pits of the Deo Green Colliery, near Flint, belonging to Thomas Eyton, Esq. The fire damp had collected in a part of the pit unobserved by the workmen, and, on a boy incautiously taking a lighted candle towards the spot, it instantly ignited, and a tremendous explosion followed. There were, at the time, upwards of thirty individuals (men and boys) in the mine, and out of this number nine were killed on the spot, and eleven others dreadfully wounded; most of these had their limbs broken, and were so shockingly scorched, that it is feared some of them will not survive. The explosion was so loud that it was heard at a great distance, and so powerful that it blew up the machine which covered the mouth of the pit. The men who fortunately escaped were only preserved by having gone to the bottom of the shaft to drink of the water which is found there, after having finished their dinner.

Accounts from Havre de Grace, dated 22th, state that the French government were enforcing the conscription law to the last degree. Contrary to any precedent since the peace, two young men have been taken from one family to serve in the army; and artizans were peremptorily required to join the depot, if they happened to be drawn: they were not allowed to furnish a substitute. All the print shops are filled with characteristic representations of Napoleon, his Marshals, and his Army.

Operations in the East.—It is now confirmed that the Russian troops crossed the lower Pruth and the Danube, in several corps, on the 7th of May at Reni and Ismael. On their approach the Turks set fire to Galatz, and retired to Brailow; Wallachia and Moldavia were occupied without resistance. The Russians were expected at Bucharest on the 9th. A Russian fleet had sailed with 12,000 troops on board, which appeared off the mouth of the Danube, steering for Varna, where the troops were to be landed. Constantinople at the last accounts was in a state of tranquility.

The Russian Oriental Institution has lately held an examination of pupils, on which occasion M. Charmoy, professor of the Turkish and Persian languages, delivered an address. It was remarked that the pupils made *excellent progress in the Turkish*—one even delivered an original address in that language, and he is now said to be entitled to active employment. Russia displays an admirable foresight in this affair. These young men will be quite convenient as foreign bar cyphers, or as governors of provinces.

An article dated Constantinople, April 25, states that the Bairam had passed over quietly, and that there did not appear to be the least symptoms of alarm, or of a disposition to insurrection in the city. The Sultan has issued repeated and vigorous orders for the general arming of the people: according to these, 30,000 men are to assemble at Rudschuk, 80,0 at Adrianople, and 100,000 at Constantinople; but as the latter division only amounts to 25,000 men, it is assumed that the others do not amount to more than a fourth of their nominal force.

Letters from Jassay, dated May 9, state the Russians continue to advance with rapidity—their advanced posts were, on that day, thirty-eight wersts beyond Jassay. Their force occupying Moldavia amounted to thirty-five thousand men.

The French papers state, on the authority of letters from Alexandria, that the Pacha of Egypt was busily engaged in repairing the fortifications of the city, and raising new troops; the number of regular troops remaining in Egypt was scarcely 10,000 men. It was feared that the Allies would, in a short time, blockade the port, as a large convoy was preparing to sail, and it was known that the Allies would not suffer any further succors to be sent to Ibrahim.

PORTUGAL.—Lisbon Gazette to the 11th inst. confirm the previous accounts as to the proceedings of Don Miguel. An account is given of the proceedings at Coimbra, and other places where the Don has been proclaimed King. The Don and his partisans, however, finding that they had been too hasty, and thinking it requisite to give the affair something of the appearance of a national one, determined on consulting the Cortes, according to the ancient and fundamental laws of the monarchy, in order to settle the important business of the Kingdom, or in other words, to raise himself to the throne, as in that body the power to do so resides. The decree was accordingly issued, and a copy transmitted to each of the embassadors, who, one and all, signified that their functions must thenceforward be considered at an end, until they had received instructions from their respective governments. This unusual struck the absolutists with dismay, as they had been given to understand that the Continental powers were not opposed to the Don's assumption of absolute authority. His situation is any thing but enviable; his popularity with the mob is decaying, for those worthies, not being paid now for their clamour, in consequence of the poverty of the exchequer, declare "that they have been treated shamefully, and will now give Don Pedro the benefit of their *Vivas!* gratis."

Despatches from Sir Frederick Lamb, and Lisbon papers and letters to the 18th inst. have been received. They state that the country is in a most unsettled state; that distrust exists in every class; that Don Miguel has failed in an attempt to raise a loan; and that *he* is very unpopular with the troops, in consequence of his having removed their best officers. He had not yet ventured to assume the royal dignity openly, but it is supposed he will do so after the meeting of the Cortes, when the crown will be offered to him, though that body neither possesses the power to depose the legitimate sovereign, nor to give away the crown.

PARIS, May 16.—Madame Malabran Garcia, played *Desdemona* last night at the Italian Theatre. Her improvement since she appeared in London is wonderful. As a tragic actress she is superior to any thing upon the stage, and as a singer her powers are astonishing. She has the style of Pasta, with a voice of great sweetness. In the acting of *Desdemona* she reminds one forcibly of Miss O'Neil, to whom she is certainly not inferior. This is high praise, but it is well merited. She draws crowded houses, and makes up to M. Laurent the money which he has lost by his English speculation.

Evening Post.

OFFICE No. 112 CHESNUT STREET.

$2 PER ANNUM—IN ADVANCE.

All subscriptions, if not paid within the year, will be charged $3—and $1 25 for six months.

POST OFFICE.—*Arrival and Departure of Mails.*

Eastern mail closes at 2, P. M.—Arrives about 4, A. M.

Southern mail, half past 11, A. M.—Arrives from 8 to 10, A. M.

Western mail, at 5, A. M.—Arrives about 2, P. M.

Daily mail for New York, 5, A. M.—Arrives about 2, P. M.

Daily mail for Baltimore, at 4, A. M.—No arrival of a daily mail *from* Baltimore.

The crops of WHEAT and RYE, in PENNSYLVANIA, this season, is calculated to be double that of ordinary years. A great portion of the poorer sort of land is said to have produced nearly thrice the usual quantity. The rye straw, an article of consideration in the eyes of the farmer, has surpassed expectation as much as the grain.

On Sunday last, as the mail stage was returning from GERMANTOWN to PHILADELPHIA, with twenty-five passengers, one of the supporting braces gave way, and the driver was thrown from his seat. The horses ran away, and one gentleman sprained his ankle in jumping from the stage. Another had his head dreadfully bruised. Mr. JOHN H. HOFFMAN, by seizing the reins and stopping the horses, prevented further damage.

Mr. M'ILVAINE has surveyed the route of a canal, from the SCHUYLKILL to the DELAWARE, above VINE STREET, and estimates the cost, including the towing path, at $106,307 32. A particular report on this subject is shortly to be made.

A boy, who is apprentice to a bricklayer, had a miraculous escape on Saturday afternoon. He was employed in finishing the chimney of a three story house on Race street below Sixth, and incautiously set his foot on a board which tilted under him. He fell through the stairway, from the roof to the cellar, a distance of five stories. He was bruised by every joist with which he came in contact: but as he touched them all successively, they broke the force of the fall. Though he was severely bruised, none of his bones were broken; and he was able to set up on Sunday afternoon.—*Phil. Gaz.*

A little girl about two years of age was found on Sunday morning, at four o'clock, asleep in the road, near the Asylum in Arch street. She had on a green frock, a white cloak, and a calico frock. A note was found in her bosom stating that her parents had come from England, and were both dead; that the person who had kept the child since, could afford to do so no longer, and that her name was "Eliza." She is now in the care of Mrs Small, corner of Callowhill and Eighth streets.—*Dem. Press.*

COMMODORE PORTER.

We understand says, the Chester, Pa. Weekly Messenger, that letters have been received from the Commodore, stating that he is on the eve of embarking for the United States, with funds sufficient to liquidate the claims against the splendid frigate which was built for the Mexican Navy, and which has been for a considerable length of time, laying at Philadelphia, utterly useless.

A society has been recently formed in Cincinnati, *for the promotion of temperance.* The editor of the Cincinnati Chronicle remarks, with great truth, that if any thing effectual can be done to arrest the progress of the evil of intemperance, it is to be accomplished by erecting against it a strong moral influence, through the medium of such associations as that just alluded to.

NEW YORK, JULY 10.—The store of Mr. Edmund Haviland, No. 308 Pearl street, was broken open this morning, about half past one o'clock, by three villains, who entered the rear by an alley, running from Peck slip, and which could only have been known to persons acquainted with the premises; they were alarmed by a person who slept in the store, and decamped, taking $36 in bills and leaving a check and other papers scattered about the office. They left, it appears, their tools and some materials for making fire in the yard. One of them was taken and safely lodged in the watch house.

New-York, July 14.—Between two and three hundred *riggers, stevedores*, and *laborers*, depending on employment connected with shipping, assembled this forenoon in a body, and were guilty of some irregularities. They went along the docks in a body, and on board some vessels, and forced the men employed in discharging or loading them, to quit their work, because their wages had been lowered. They attacked the Havre packet Sully, Capt. Macey, with a shower of paving stones, one of which struck Capt. Clark, of the ship Don Quixotte, who had repaired on board to assist in preventing their boarding the ship and withdrawing the men from her. The ship Florida and a number of others were visited in turn, but no serious injury was done. A posse of constables from the Police Office soon appeared in their train, and the mob very prudently dispersed.

The Court of Sessions was occupied all day last Saturday in trying the case of E. J. Roberts for an assault and battery upon M. M. Noah. The jury without retiring from their seats pronounced Mr. Roberts guilty.

BOOTH.—This actor is a very extraordinary man altogether. He has both genius and talent, conception and execution, power and passion, and the whole under an eccentric control. He has a farm near Baltimore, and comes to market with eggs and butter, and the people are glad to see him, and the people seem to like him. He can reap the stubble-field, or mow the sea-green grass, and on a sultry day throw himself under the branches of the spreading oak, and repeat the best speeches of the melancholy Jaques, with a tone and tenderness which would do credit to a Kean or a Kemble.

NEW YORK METHODIST CONFERENCE.

This conference closed its session, in the city of New York, on the 4th inst. Consisting as it does of 172 members, and having much business of a miscellaneous character, its sessions were necessarily lengthened beyond the usual time.—The Book Concern, Missionary, Tract, and Sunday School Societies, must pass in review before this conference. There were ten preachers received on trial; eleven were elected and ordained deacons, and eight elected and ordained elders. Eleven were returned supernumerary, and eight superannuated, and one, the Reverend Freeborn Garrettson, dead.

	Whites.	Col.
Numbers in society this year	31,512	428
last year	29,186	378
Increase	2,327	50

PUNNING.—A man by the name of *Ball* was just tried for stealing, and found *guilty*.—This case produced some little pleasantries, from the circumstance of the prisoner being defended by a gentleman named *Cannon*. The proof was so conclusive that the magistrate declined to *charge*, and the poor fellow, having been adjudged to an imprisonment of three months in the Penitentiary, *went off* in tears, and left us to *report* the affair.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

A CHANGE OF MIND.

On Tuesday evening last, about 9 o'clock, a Frenchman on board one of our steam ferry boats passing from Brooklyn, deliberately tied a handkerchief around his body, and jumped overboard at the head of the boat, passed under the wheels and disappeared. He had avowed his determination to destroy himself, but appears to have changed his mind, after being in the water some time, and probably becoming *sobered* by the cold bath. He roared out lustily for help, and the other boat coming from New York, picked him up, quite overjoyed to find he had been "saved from his worst enemy—himself."

BALTIMORE, July 15.—The most singularly beautiful Rainbow that we have ever seen, appeared last evening about half-past 6 o'clock. A heavy cloud had passed over the city, and almost deluged us with rain. As it retired eastward, it presented a uniform and unbroken mass of the deepest indigo, extending from the horizon to the zenith, and stretching from northwest to southeast. Upon this, the complete arch of the Rainbow appeared with unusual brilliancy, the secondary Rainbow being remarkably distinct and perfect. The red tint of the first arch was repeated six times in separate arches below it, and, as if from a centre a few degrees below our horizon, clear rays of a bluish white, radiated in every direction, and extended upwards to the other arch. The scene was altogether one of imposing beauty, setting at nought the power of painting to imitate it, or writing accurately to describe it.—*Gazette.*

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—On Saturday afternoon about 3 o'clock, Messrs. Ross and Riggs, two of our most efficient police officers, received advices that on the night previous, at 11 o'clock, the locked room of the dwelling of His Excellency the Chevalier Huygens, the minister near the United States from the Netherlands, at Washington, had been opened by three of his servants, and plate and jewellery of great value, and money to the amount of about $300 taken therefrom. The officers above-named with their usual promptness and sagacity at once deliberated and decided on the course most proper to be pursued; and at half past six, (in three hours and a half from the time they received the information,) had two of the culprits in custody, and probably nearly all of the valuable effects of which they had purloined their master. Mr. Ross having taken a different direction, Mr. Riggs took the York road, and about 4 miles from the city, at a tavern, caught the three in a room, napping, but one of them succeeded in making his escape. Their names are Francois Auguste Michaud, aged 26, Ferdinand Michaud, aged 25, and Jean David Guerraz, aged 22; the second one escaped, but will probably be apprehended—his stature is about 5 feet 8 inches. The property found in their possession, consists of three boxes of jewellery, a trunk of silver plate, (among which are 60 table spoons, and several packages which have not been opened,) and $131 in notes, principally of the Georgetown Bank; all of which have been deposited in the Mechanics' Bank of this city.

From the (Little Rock) Arkansaw Gazette, June 11.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCE WITH THE INDIANS.

We are sorry to learn, by several gentlemen from the Post of Arkansas, that a serious disturbance has recently arisen between some of the citizens of that place and a party of Indians, who were encamped in that vicinity, which unfortunately resulted in the death of two Choctaws, who were of the party. The particulars, as related to us, are briefly these:

The Indians had procured a quantity of whiskey, which they carried to their camp, on the south side of the Arkansas, opposite the town, where they became exceedingly drunk, and were very troublesome to a Frenchman, near whom they had encamped. In consequence of some threats which they made, he became alarmed, and went over to the Post for assistance. A number of the citizens voluntarily returned with him, for the purpose of affording him protection; and, soon after they reached there, from some cause not known to us, two Choctaw Indians made an attack on Mr. Richmond Pecler, with their knives. One of them was shot down by him, and killed on the spot, and the other was knocked down and secured by Mr. Maxwell. These two were the only Choctaws who were of the party; and aware that there were a party of 30 or 40 warriors of that nation encamped within about 20 miles of the spot, the surviving Indian was confined and placed under the guard of two men—Pecler, and a Frenchman named Francis Lafargue—with a view of preventing him from communicating the news of the death of his companions to the main party, before the people could have time to collect in sufficient numbers to protect themselves from any retaliation that might be attempted by them. The Indian was carried across the river in the course of the night, and next morning was found dead, with his head shockingly cut with an axe or hatchet—to all appearance most inhumanly murdered. The perpetrators of the deed are not known, though it is suspected that several were concerned in it. Pecler and Lafargue were arrested and committed by Till J. Lewis, Esq.; but were subsequently brought before Judge Hall, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and admitted to bail, for their appearance at the next Superior Court, to answer such charge as might be exhibited against them at that term.

Serious apprehensions, we understand, are entertained by the citizens of that place, that the Choctaws will attempt to avenge the death of the two Indians; and guards have been kept out every night for some time past, to give the alarm on the least approach of danger.*

This disturbance, we hope, will have the effect of causing the removal of all the numerous strolling parties of Indians, who are constantly prowling through the Territory, killing up the game, and committing petty depredations on the property of our citizens.

It ought also to have the effect of bringing to punishment those who, for a little paltry liquor, are in the constant habit of selling spirituous liquors to the Indians, and thereby jeopardizing their own and their neighbors' lives. They are the principal instigators of these disturbances; and our grand jurors, and all good citizens, ought to take every lawful means to cause the laws prohibiting illicit trade with the Indians, to be rigidly enforced against them. A few examples would have a good effect in correcting this glaring and growing evil.

* The post-rider on the route to Monroe C. H. informs, that he met a gentleman a few days ago, who was direct from the

UPPER CANADA.

The Lieut. Governor and Council of Upper Canada, have removed the Hon. John W. Willis of York, Judge of the King's Bench for that province. A temporary appointment has been made of C. A. Hagerman, Esq. to fill his place. The removal seems to have occasioned great excitement. A meeting has been held at York, at which an address thanking Judge Willis for his "conduct in support of the laws and constitution," was proposed and carried; and a petition to His Majesty and both Houses of Parliament for "a redress of grievances," was read and adopted.

TRAVELLING IN CANADA.

The number of travellers to Montreal and Quebec has increased wonderfully within a few years. The common route is by the Erie Canal or stages to Niagara. From Prescott a stage is taken to Cornwall, 50 miles; from thence a steamboat, via St. Regis and the Indian Village to Cateau du Lac, 36 miles; thence a coach to the Cascades, 16 miles, thence a steamboat to Lachine, 24 miles; and thence a Coach to Montreal, 9 miles. This route affords a fine variety of landscape; presenting at one time flourishing settlements surrounded with rich fields of cultivation; and at another, high ridges of wild and trackless land, assuming here and there the character of mountains.

There is a vast number of strangers, says the Buffalo Republican, arriving in this village daily, but the facilities of departing are so great, that we wonder how the hotels can contrive to receive much benefit at this "toll-gate of the west," from the mere passing of the crowd. Eight or ten line of stages from different points, arrive and depart daily. Steamboats, on the lake, arrive and depart every other day; and a steamboat connected with the western line of stages, at Dunkirk, arrives and departs daily; canal packets arrive and depart daily; from four to six canal line boats arrive and depart daily, in addition to these facilities, staunch and fast-sailing schooners are moving whenever the wind will permit. There is probably no spot in the union where capital can be better employed than in this place: and perhaps no place where it is more wanted. We know the prejudices which some honestly indulge in regard to banks. But we must be permitted to inquire, if banks, under legal charters, bear hard upon the fair trader and industrious artizan, what shall we say of the operations of those who follow after?

Governor Cass, and Colonel Menard, of Illinois, have been appointed Commissioners to treat with the Sac, Fox, Winnebago, Ottowa, Pattawatamie, and Chippewa tribes of Indians, for the extinction of their title to the mining country upon Fever River, and also to a tract of land south of St. Joseph of Lake Michigan, and to another, to connect the settlements of Indiana. The season is so far advanced, that we learn it will be impracticable to hold the council this year for the lead country—it will be held next season. Some of the other objects committed to the Commissioners will be effected this year.—*Del. Gaz.*

A letter to the editors of the Baltimore American, from a correspondent at Galena, the seat of the U. S. Lead Mines in Illinois, states that laborers are very scarce in the mines. The town contains a population of five to seven thousand inhabitants, and accessions are daily making—yet the writer states that five hundred men would readily find employment at the rate of seventeen to twenty-five dollars per month, and board also found.

Athens, Tenn. June 25.—On Sabbath week last, we are informed, five females were drowned in the Little Tennessee, about a mile below the mouth of Tellico. Eight persons, of whom 7 were females, embarked in the same canoe, for the purpose of visiting some Indians, who were making baskets in an Island. Overburthened, the canoe sunk, and the gentleman, with two of the ladies alone made their escape. Thus passed into eternity, without a moment's warning, two mothers and two daughters.

ANOTHER GREAT FIRE.

At Hudson, New York, we learn a fire took place on Monday night last, by which eight or nine dwelling houses and stores, on Warren, or Main street, were destroyed. It commenced, we understand, near the U. S. Hotel, (late Holley's,) recently much enlarged and repaired by Mr. Teall, and extended on both sides, to the brick house of the late Isaac Dayton, Esq. on the east, and downwards, on the west, to the Bank of Columbia, the intermediate buildings being of wood, and rapidly consumed.

Public Lands.—Yesterday, according to previous notice, the sale of the public lands in this vicinity commenced. About 530 acres was sold during the day. The different lots went off quick and at an advance price. Several lots between this and Salina went at the rate of $755 per acre.—*Syracuse Advertiser.*

Henry Evans was tried last week at Watertown, before Judge Williams, Circuit Judge, for the murder of Joshua Rogers, at Brownville, Jefferson co. N. Y. on the 15th of April last. The testimony discloses a ferocity of disposition and blood-thirsty cruelty on the part of Evans, seldom equalled in the annals of crime. He has been in state prison, and his whole history is one of cruelty, crime, and outrage. It appears, says the Watertown Register, that he gave frequent proofs of the brutality of his disposition in his family, having made two of his children cripples for life, by acts of the most unnatural violence. His countenance is not remarkably expressive of the malignity so often shown in his life, though strongly indicative of that recklessness and hardihood so apparent in his career of crime, and which must destroy all sympathy for his fate.

As an evidence of the manner in which he had brought up his children, it is stated that the testimony of his son, 10 years old, was not considered valid, on account of *his ignorance in the existence of a God!* He is to be hung on the 22d of August next.

CANINE INDUSTRY.

A Nail Manufactory in Whitesborough, Oneida county, is carried on by a German and his two dogs, who alternately blow the bellows for him, by running in a wheel. The tannery of Mr. Lorillard, in New York, is supplied with water by a pump worked regularly by a large fat dog in the same manner. And we frequently see a small wagon drawn by a dog, with light packages, and sometimes a child, trotting along our streets.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Havana, to his correspondent in New York, dated July 3d, 1828.

"The conversation of the whole city is directed to one topic: it engrosses all our present thoughts, and chills us with horror. Perhaps in atrocity the act is without a parallel. The French Packet, trading from Vera Cruz to Bordeaux, was attacked by pirates off the Colorado, about the beginning of May, and every soul on board, amounting to eighty-three in all, put to death! They consisted entirely of old Spaniards, who had with them their whole wealth, which is estimated, in specie, plate, cochineal, indigo, &c. at a million of dollars. After completing the robbery, they scuttled and sunk the packet.

"Humanity shudders at the barbarity; but she cannot furnish a better excuse for those who, from the business of their early lives, or the force of continued bad example, strike such a blow at society, than the misjudging and bribed government who tolerate in quietness such acts—tolerate them so far, that the captain of the pirate stood, with the utmost effrontery, near me, a few days since, at the most public resort in the city.

"The circumstances have been learnt from a fisherman, seized by the pirates to serve as a pilot. He was landed upon an uninhabited key, and from thence taken by one of H. B. M. schooners. He mentions that there were several females and children on board, who, like the crew and males, were inhumanly butchered."

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

LATE FROM SMYRNA.

By the brig Samos, Captain Parsons, which arrived at Quarantine on Sunday, in 70 days from Smyrna, we have obtained the following particulars derived from two American gentlemen, passengers, direct from Constantinople.

The brig Delos, Smith, was at Constantinople April 20th, being the first American merchantman, bearing the flag of the U. States that had ever visited that port. Very great excitement was caused by the arrival of this vessel in sight of the Seraglio. She was immediately visited by many Turks of distinction, some of whom even carried away pieces of rope, as memorials of the event.

It is stated to have been determined by the Divan, though not yet revealed to the people, that in case the Russians reach Constantinople, that capital shall immediately be set on fire, after the example of Moscow.

The Sultan continues, according to law, to visit in state some place of Mohammedan worship every Friday. He is followed by his court, and thirty led horses, through double files of soldiers, reaching from the gates of the Seraglio to the Mosque where his devotions are offered up. On these occasions, it is common to hear the remark that he may not return alive. The heir to the Ottoman throne is a boy six or seven years old, the only acknowledged legitimate child, though the Sultan has many others. An older son, who by this time might have stood in his father's way, has been missing several years. The principal favorites of the Sultan at the present moment, are, an English physician and an Italian riding master, who enjoy a greater share of his confidence than he has ever been wont to bestow upon any other individuals.

Business was very dull at Smyrna; there was no demand for articles of any description, and nothing in the market for export. Captain Parsons was informed by a boat off the Island of Poros, May 7th, that a Russian squadron of 12 sail, had arrived at Napoli di Romania, the day before, the salute from which he distinctly heard.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

Two Lamps of a new construction and beautiful finish have been put up in front of the State House. They are of the octagon shape, furnished with cut glass, similar to those used for coaches, and are so constructed that they can be used either for oil or gas.

A girl, ten or twelve years old, was burned to death in the southern part of this city, on Saturday evening. She had been sent to make fire in a furnace, and her clothes caught, and was consumed when she was found.

A woman was found drowned, in a mill-dam near Frankford, on Sunday evening. She had spoken with several persons the day before, and appeared to be a German. Her ear-rings, and parts of her dress, are in possession of H. O'Neill, Esq. Justice of the Peace, and may be examined there.

A New-York paper says—An elderly lady, finding herself trifingly indisposed, sent for some peppermint, and took a few drops; it produced a stupor, and on examination of the phial, it contained *Hemlock*. A few drops more would have put her to sleep "to wake no more."

Why is A the best letter in the alphabet for a deaf woman? It makes *her hear!*

The Grand Convention of Colombia, at Ocana, have decreed that the Constitution of the Republic stands in need of revision, and that they will accordingly deliberate on the subject.

An attempt to fire the extensive paper mills and dwelling house of Thos. Campbell, at Springfield, N. J. was made a few days since. A timely discovery prevented a destructive conflagration.

In the town of Wheeling, Va. Mr. James Wheeler was killed in the following manner:—Being alarmed at the fall of a tree across the roof of his shop, he rushed out, and at the distance of about 20 feet from the door, was struck down by another tree which the violence of the wind had blown over, and survived only two hours.

A very considerable number of public meetings, for the purpose of procuring a better observance of the Sabbath day, has been recently held in different sections of the country.

Virginia is all alive at the present moment on the subject of internal improvement. Public meetings are holding in every part of the state, as preparatory to the Charlottesville State Convention.

The Constitution frigate, arrived at Boston, left Mahon April 29—the Java frigate sailed day previous, for the Archipelago—Warren, sloop of war, 3 days before for do.—Porpoise, schr. from Mahon, had landed Mr. Shaler at Marseilles, and proceeded for Smyrna.

The legislature of Rhode-Island has appointed a very respectable Committee to report on the expediency of repealing all the Laws of the State which exempt the Persons and Estates of Ministers and Religious Societies, &c. from taxation, and to limit the extent to which schools shall be allowed to hold untaxable property.

The next Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada, is summoned by proclamation to meet on the 12th August, the present one having been dissolved.

Ten thousand dollars worth of gold has been taken from the mines in Guilford county, North Carolina, since the first of September last.

The water in the river at Wheeling, (Va.) on the evening of the 3d instant, was about four feet above low water mark.

It is proposed that the ladies of Virginia erect a Monument over the grave of Washington's Mother. At present she lies in a deserted solitary field, without a stone to denote her narrow abode; and even the hillock raised over her remains has been washed away.

The Connecticut Courant says, we are desired to state that one or two hundred industrious laboring men will find employment and good wages by applying to the contractors at Enfield Falls.

In Upper Canada there are said to be, beside the great number of Episcopalians, Catholics 40,000, Methodists 40,000, Presbyterians 25,000, Baptists a considerable number, besides Dunkards and Menonists.

A question has arisen whether Insurance Cos. should make good damages done by the rending power of lightning, and not by its fire. Fire is probably the cause of that power.

The tax on foreign butter and cheese, imported into England during the last year, amounted to 300,000 pounds sterling.

The following statement of the number of widows burnt on the funeral piles of their husbands in India, demonstrates that that practice has scarcely, if at all decreased, notwithstanding the various efforts made to suppress it:—1815, 378; 1816, 442; 1817, 707; 1818, 839; 1819, 650; 1820, 597; 1821, 654; 1822, 585; 1823, 575; 1824, 572—Total, 5997.

On the noted trial of John Thurtell for the murder of Weare, the following question was put to one of the witnesses:—"What sort of person was Mr. Weare? *Answer.* Mr. Weare was respectable. *Counsel.* "What do you mean by respectability?" *Witness.* "He kept a gig."

In the pine woods of Wilkinson county, Geo. a couple (both natives of Burke county,) were, in 1800, married—the gentleman a bachelor, forty years of age. Since that time they have lived together in a state of uninterrupted happiness, which has been crowned by the birth of *twenty-one* children, ten sons and eleven daughters, all alive and healthy at the present time.

The receipts of the Boston Athenæum Gallery, for the season past, have amounted to $3,000 while its expences have been less than 1600.

We have received, says the Pennsylvania Argus, two stalks of Timothy from the farm of Mr. Leonard Engler, of Bushkill township, in this county, which measure five feet and a half inches, and five feet four and three quarters in height, and cut above the ground!

In 1731 water was sold in the West Indies at one shilling per pail.

Six convicts escaped from the Kentucky penitentiary at Frankfort on the 3d inst. armed with muskets and supplied with ammunition. Their heads were all close shaved.

Strong and sharp as our wit may be, it is not so strong as the memory of fools, nor so keen as their resentment; he that has not strength of mind to forgive, is by no means weak enough to forget; and it is much more easy to do a cruel thing, than to say a severe one.

Five dollars were refused last week for a single piece of coal, while passing through Pottsville, from one of the mines of the North American Company. It weighed upwards of a ton and a half.

There is a society in Providence called the "Rhode Island Association of Economical and Cold Pudding and Milk Eaters." They discuss all weighty matters over a huge basin of mush and milk.

The Lowel Journal says: The Artificial Theatre is here; the Circus is here; the Mummy is here; and the Pedlers have come in a caravan.

Olives of an excellent quality are raised in abundance in Georgia.

The Vermont Salt Company has bored to the depth of 331 feet. The lowest strata are slate and lime stone.

Several instances have occurred recently in Connecticut, of dairy women having the Kine Pock, caught from the cows.

Corned Beef.—A yoke of oxen belonging to I. Harvey, Esq. became intoxicated one day last week, from eating rum cherries, thrown out by a grocer, and staggered through the streets.

Near the town of Salem, N. J. a respectable Village has sprung up within a few months past, and has received the name of Clayaville.

Old Mixing.—Married at Pillsborough, Mass. on Wednesday, Mr. Seth Oldmixon, aged eighty-six, to Mrs. Mary Oldmixon, aged sixty-seven.

Pain-ful.—Mr. Asa Paine devoured last week, upon a wager, five quarts of green peas, six bunches of radishes, and four heads of sallad.

Dr. T. W. Harris, a distinguished naturalist, in a letter communicated for the Journal of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, attributes the disease in peach trees this season, to the ravages of insects, of the class of *Aphides* or *plant-lice*.

The State of Massachusetts is insolvent.—There is not a single dollar in the Treasury; still the Treasurer is compelled to give bonds in the sum of $100,000 for the faithful performance of his duty—which is to guard *empty chests*.

Stout Babies.—Mrs. Mehitabel Stout was last week presented with five fine boys, whose aggregate weight was 48 1-4 lbs.

The Baltimore Patriot of Thursday, says—last night between 9 and 10 o'clock, a child, about four weeks old, was left by a woman on the steps of a door in Centre street. She was seen leaving it by two young ladies, who were sitting a few doors above.

A correspondent at Dayton, Ohio, (says the Baltimore American,) has sent us a specimen of Oil Stone, taken from a quarry in Hocking county, in that state. He informs us that the quarry will soon be properly opened, when arrangements will be made to introduce the article into the Atlantic markets.

The Engineers of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, have, by public notice, invited proposals for the construction of *twelve miles* of the road commencing at the city line, and extending westwardly. Proposals are also invited for the constructing of such stone bridges, culverts, and other masonry, as may be necessary upon that portion of the road.

The Steam ferry boat at Albany, is now in operation, and she gives perfect satisfaction. She makes her trips in a minute and a half. The wood used amounts to but six cords in seven days. The money arising from ferriage, last week, clear of all expenses, was $190.

A living Alligator was caught Tuesday morning on the Island, opposite to this city, by Mr. Smith, the proprietor of that Island. The animal will measure about one yard in length and appears quite docile. It is to be kept there for the inspection of visitors to the Island.

The Hon. James Barbour, recently appointed Minister to the Court of St. James, will sail from New York, for London, about the first of August next.

The harvest in New Jersey was exceedingly promising, before the late excessive rains.

A Georgetown, S. C. paper of the 1st, says—a negro offered for sale in this neighborhood, last evening, some eggs, which he called Tarapin or Cooter eggs, but which, upon being held up to the candle, proved beyond a doubt to be the eggs of a snake, the serpentine movements of the young being distinctly perceptible. One egg was opened and the fact confirmed. We mention this by way of caution.

Fan off.—Mr. Farr, who with a Mr. Howard was lately convicted of infringing the patent of Dr. Hull, has made off to avoid paying damages.

A Gibraltar paper of the 12th of May contains a Proclamation of the Lieut. Governor of Malta, abolishing the *privilege of Sanctuary* in criminal cases, and declaring that those "wicked and profligate men, who have often been tempted to commit murder, robberies, and other atrocious crimes, in the hope of escaping punishment," by taking refuge in churches and other consecrated places, shall not hereafter avail themselves of such immunity.

The Deaths in New York during the week ending on Saturday, amounted to 107—viz. 26 men, 15 women, 36 boys, and 30 girls.

On the afternoon of the 28th June, Atkinson, of Upper Makefield, Bucks county, was killed by lightning, returning, with his scythe, from the field. His hat and shoes were torn, and his head bruised and scorched.

The town of Wilmington, N. C. is suffering for want of corn, meal, and bacon.

A Vermont editor, speaking of the performances of some play-actors in that neighbourhood, says, that one or two of the tragedies were "enough to awaken feelings laboring under the frigidity of the *ninetieth degree of northern latitude*."

Miss Frances Wright has taken charge of the New Harmony Gazette; and in the first paper issued under her superintendence, quotes with approbation an argument to prove that marriages are invalid, where the dispositions of the contracting parties turn out to be uncongenial.

The thermometer stood at 100 degrees on Friday, the 4th inst. at Sackett's Harbor.

Mr. Charles Vining, a shoemaker, in Boston, was recently fined five dollars for a breach of the law, respecting the sabbath. He had sold shoes on a Sunday to some sailors who had just returned from sea.

During the procession of the different trades, &c. at Baltimore, on the 4th, the weavers wove a quantity of cloth, which being immediately handed to the tailors, was by them cut out and made into a coat in 35 minutes. The hatters made a hat and the cordwainers a pair of shoes—which were severally presented to the venerable Carroll.

A second attempt was made, in New York, on Tuesday, to raise the price of labour along the wharves, by violent proceedings. The ringleaders were secured.

Capt. James Perkins, of Essex, Mass. raised last season on an acre and a half of land, 72 bushels Indian corn, 70 bushels of potatoes, 70 bushels of winter apples, 80 bushels of turnips, 2 loads of squashes, and 2 bushels of beans. One-third of the land allotted to consisted of gravelly knolls. In 1826 the whole was planted with Indian corn.

It is mentioned, in a letter from Liberia, dated the 7th May last, that the slave trade prevails to an alarming extent on the neighbouring coast. The colony was generally prosperous at that date.

William Marshall, a respectable farmer, of Concord township, says the Upland Union, stated to us, the week before last, that he has one acre and an half of corn—nearly all of which will measure 7 feet in height, and what is most remarkable, it grew three feet in one week.—Who can beat this?

A paragraph in the Boston Gazette states, that *a member of the Common Council* of that city has been bound over, upon a well sustained complaint before the Police Court, in the sum of five hundred dollars, to answer at the next term of the Municipal Court for having assaulted his wife, bruised and spit upon her in the most shameful manner, and left the marks of outrage distinctly visible upon her person.

Cure for Toddy.—A young man of fortune was lately given into custody of a guardian, for habitual intemperance.

The lands of Mr. Jefferson, in Campbell and Bedford Counties, Va. are to be offered for sale, on the premises, on the 22d of September next; and Monticello, with the adjacent lands, on the 29th; unless previously disposed of at private sale.

Heavy lining for warm weather.—"The canal at Lebanon, says a letter writer, has done a great deal of business to-day. This evening the company's basin is lined with boats from the west, loaded principally with lumber.

Counterfeit Ten Dollar Notes of the old emission of the Bank of Virginia are in circulation.

The corn field of Mr. Anabel Ives, of Berkshire, Mass. as we are informed, was attacked not a great while since by an army of crows, which, in the space of a few minutes, destroyed 2,400 hills of corn.

In an action with an army of Mahomedan rebels, Changling, the Chinese general, brought up a corps of troops disguised as tigers. The enemy's horse turned tail and fled.

Rare-bit.—A rattlesnake was killed in Georgia a few days since, 6 1-2 feet in length, and measuring 22 1-2 inches in circumference. When the snake was killed, it was engaged in swallowing a large sized rabbit, which caused it to fall an easy prey.

Black eyed peas looking up.—Black eyed peas, says a letter from St. Thomas, are in constant demand, at $1 80 per bag, or two bushels.

The people of South Carolina seem disposed to add to their Constitution, the following clause: "No person elected to either branch of the State Legislature, shall be allowed to take his seat in the same, *unless he is clothed in Homespun*."

The mowing match at Canandaigua, N. Y. on the 4th, excited much interest. The first premium, a plough, was awarded to Samuel Remington, of that town, who mowed, in one minute, 100 feet in length, and a total of 892 square feet.

Something of an idea can be formed of the immense travel on the great thoroughfare, between Albany and Buffalo, from the fact, that there arrived at C. H. Coe & Co.'s stage office, in Ontario, and departed in one day, *forty-two* post coaches, loaded with passengers.

A Georgia paper states that the crops of corn in that part of the country, are very promising. If the season continues favorable for a fortnight longer, corn will not command more than 37 1-2 cents per bushel. Some farmers say, they would raise more than they could give away. Cotton is as good as usual.

The number of deaths in Baltimore, last week, amounted to 60. Males 28—females 22; of whom 35 were under five years of age.

The Saturday Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1828.

To Correspondents.

We acknowledge, with pleasure, the receipt of a long letter from *The Milford Bard*. As soon as our arrangements will permit, we shall take occasion to publish the contributions he enclosed.

The Sketch in prose by L. S. of Washington City, is received, and shall have an early place.

Fits and Starts—No. I., will prove, we hope, but the commencement of a long series. We like the "merry and sentimental" strains of *Willy* so well, that we would fain be favoured with his visits more frequently.

Some of the *Meditations* of Senex we cannot altogether understand, but, perhaps, our readers may. At all events we shall give them a trial.

Leap-Year.—Important to the Ladies, shall not be withheld from them.

M——d had better "try it again."

If *Manlius* would make his verses less in quantity, and more in quality, we should have no objection to him.

PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK.

From the sensitiveness that a portion of our citizens occasionally express relative to praises bestowed upon New York and its wonderful improvements, and the jealousy which our good neighbours of that city evince at the various kinds of advantages possessed by Philadelphians, one would suppose that the citizens of both places regarded each other as natural enemies.

Does a Philadelphian boast of the quiet and order of his favourite city? Lo! a New Yorker parades before him the interminable length of daily reports of arrivals and clearances from and for foreign ports. Does New York tell of her thousand steam boats that give life and motion to her rivers? Forth comes the whole guide of Philadelphia, and inundates the listener with Schuylkill water and sweet butter. Dares a New Yorker make mention of his fish market, where the riches of the ocean are spread out with an inviting freshness? Incontinently a Philadelphian takes the listener by the hand, and points out to him the out-stretched markets of his dear home, where meats and vegetables hang in an abundance and excellence to confound the appetite of Heliogabalus! Does a New Yorker point to the luxury which foreign wealth has made common in his city? A Philadelphian forthwith furnishes his grates, and builds you a Lehigh coal fire that would thaw the snows of Caucasus. Talks a Philadelphian of the comforts and excellence of his beef-steak, sweet potatoes, and tomatos sauce? A half of New York rushes to Niblo's, the Goose and Gridiron, and other savory spots, to eat out their vengeance and stuff themselves in the spirit of opposition. Does New York talk of her fire department? Out are drawn the engines and hose of our city, and water is conveyed along the streets, and squirted over houses, till the very sun, the centre and source of the empyrean element, begins to tremble for its existence. Ventures Philadelphia to speak an commendation of her volunteer military—straightway the Park, the Battery and Broadway, are crowded with buff and blue—rub-a-dub goes the drum, rat-a-tat the trumpet, and squeak, squeak, squeak, the wry-neck fife, till New York is satisfied of her unapproachable military superiority. Do the wise men of Gotham, (they of the *press we mean,*) sing the praises of their *alma mater*, forthwith the whole irritable genius, from him of the Quarterly, reckoning down by the United States Gazette, the Chronicle, and even to that of the Post, rub pens and write pieces in honour of the good city of brotherly love, how she furnishes the outer garniture in abundance, and hath an overflowing sufficiency to comfort and support the inner man.

Meantime, it must be confessed, that with whatever zeal and justice our cause may be supported, the attention which is caused by frequent collision, operates more destructively upon the salient angles of the old fashioned habits and customs of our quiet citizens.

This cumphonsomness, (beg pardon for the coinage,) has occasionally been productive of boisterous effects, but at all times it has operated to hide from the *unbravelled* of each place the advantages of the other. They of New York look to see all Philadelphians dressed in the plain garb of the Friends, carrying in one hand a sample of coal, and in the other a jug of Schuylkill water; they grew up in the idea that no one moves but at the time of "the dead march in Saul," or turns without preserving the exact angle of 90 degrees.

Philadelphians, in like manner, regard their New York neighbours as a heterogeneous compound, mingling with contradictory affinity, and seem to imagine that all are engaged in the great work of speculation, where the very activity of the individuals *makes* a business, and the zeal in which it is pursued, constitutes the cause of continued success, as a wheel may be rolled, and retain its vertical position from its own momentum.

A closer acquaintance derived from an unprejudiced survey of our neighbours, their city, manners and customs, will greatly diminish this estimate of their difference, and satisfy that they are of like passions with ourselves, labouring indeed to counteract by ingenuity and industry the effects which unpropitious circumstances either of locations or associations, may have caused; striving to acquire wealth by the common practices of trade, knowing to enjoy the good things of this life, and ready to exercise its courtesies; discharging domestic duties, and maintaining its social intercourse, imbued with love of country, and ready in its defence, seeking indeed their personal advantages, but rejoicing always that those advantages are consistent with the good of the whole.

We find that time is wanting to finish our comparison and contrast this week; the subject therefore will be resumed, and if we prove that a portion of the prejudice existing in each place against the inhabitants of the other is unfounded, and that the difference of manners and customs is really much less than has been imagined, we shall not have written in vain. Generous emulation in the great or lesser walks of beneficence, is a public and private blessing; but a petty warfare against the people and customs of a neighbouring city, is totally inconsistent with the diffusive mutual good-will that should characterize the members of a republic.

COUNTER-REVOLUTION IN PORTUGAL.

Despatches were received dated Lisbon, the 23d of May, and detail the commencement of the Counter-Revolution in Portugal. The officer commanding the regiments in Oporto and the neighbouring districts, assembled in the barracks on the 17th ult. forming themselves into a Military Council to take into consideration the state of the country, in consequence of the projected usurpation of the Don Miguel to the Throne. The Council, after a short deliberation, drew up a declaration of fidelity to the legitimate Sovereign Don Pedro, and appointed a Regency to act in his name. The regiments which thus declared their attachment to Don Pedro, were *five* in number; three others in Trasos-Montes were ready to co-operate with them; and the regiments in the province of Minho, animated with the same loyalty, were marching to join them. The officers followed up the declaration of their sentiments by a spirited Proclamation, which may be viewed as an indictment for high treason against Don Miguel, whom it describes as a shame to Princes, and a disgrace to Portugal.

The determination of the troops of Oporto and the neighbouring districts, diffused the utmost consternation and dismay through the Palace. The accounts came down so late as to the 28th, when the Counter-Revolution was proceeding most prosperously. A provisional Regency has been established at Oporto, to which the Portuguese Minister at our Court has sent in his submission.

MARRIED.

On the 11th inst. by the Rev. Mr. John Chambers, Mr. CHARLES D. HARLAND, to Miss DELPHINA B. PEASE, all of this city.

On the 14th inst. by Elder Frederick Plummer, Mr. EDWARD FLOUNDERS, to Miss ELIZABETH SAFFER.

At Montpelier, Vt. Col. J. P. MILLER, late agent of the New York Greek Committee, to Miss SARAH ARMS.

On the 17th inst. by William L. Norton, Esq. Mr. ROWLAND EVANS, to Miss HANNAH JONES FIRTH, daughter of Preston C. FIRTH, all of the Southwark Liberties.

On the 8th inst. by the Rev. William H. Furness, TIMOTHY M. BRYAN, to FRANCES ELIZABETH, daughter of Thomas Helsell.

On the 5th of January last, by the Rev. George C. Potts, Mr. GEORGE BERRIMAN, to Miss FRANCES, daughter of Mrs. Mary Edwards, all of the district of Southwark.

On the 5th inst. at Norfolk, by the Rev. Henry W. Ducachet, Mr. GEORGE HASTINGS, merchant of New York, to Miss MARY LOUISA, youngest daughter of the late John Granbery, Esq. of the former place.

On the 30th June, in Harrisburg, by the Rev. Wm. R. De Witt, STEPHEN DUNCAN, Esq. of Philadelphia, to Miss LOUISA P. POLLARD, of Cumberland, (Md.)

On Thursday, 10th inst. by the Rev. Mr. T. Eustice, Mr. JAMES G. GIBSON of Charleston, South Carolina, to Miss MARGARETTA RUFF, daughter of Wm. Ruff, Esq. of this city.

At Lambertville, New Jersey, on the 2d inst. by the Rev. Peter O. Studdiford, Mr. SAMUEL CORLE, Jun. Merchant of the South Branch of Raritan, to DEBORAH J. daughter of the late Capt. John Lambert, of Lambertville, N. J.

On the 2d instant, by the Rev. Mr. Hurley, Mr. BARTHOLOMEW CAVANORA, of Genoa, (Italy,) to Miss AUGUSTA, eldest daughter of MARY, widow of J. PETER AUBERT.

On Monday evening, by the Rev. Dr. Stoughton, Mr. RICHARD DOUGHERTY, Jr. to Miss REBECCA DURNELL, all of this city.

On the 10th inst. by George W. Barnum, Esq. at Chester, Mr. JOHN M'LAUGHLIN, of the township of Ridley, in Delaware county, to Miss SARAH ANN COLLINSON, of the county of Philadelphia.

DIED.

At his residence in Pley Township, Berks county, Pa. on the evening of the 16th inst. General DANIEL UDREE.

On the morning of the 16th inst. Mrs. CATHARINE GRAFF, wife of Mr. John Graff, in the 54th year of her age.

On Monday, 14th inst. after a long and painful illness, Mrs. CATHARINE KEEN, wife of Samuel Keen, near Holmesburg, Pa.

On the 16th inst. after a short illness, Mr. ANDREW WEIR, in the 23d year of his age.

On the 27th ult. at St. Louis, Missouri, after 3 days sickness, Mr. NICHOLAS G. RIDGELY, aged 41 years, long a respectable and valuable citizen of Baltimore.

On the 12th inst. WILLIAM C. son of William Allen, aged 19 months.

On Sunday, the 13th inst. Mrs. SARAH TWELLS, relict of Godfrew Twells, Brewer.

On the 10th inst. at Baltimore, after an illness of a few days, Mrs. ANN PATTERSON, relict of the late William Patterson, Esq.

On the 7th of April, at Port Mahon, of pulmonary consumption, Midshipman HENRY KIP MOWER, attached to the United States' frigate Constitution.

In the city of Boston, on Monday last, HENRY HILL, Esq. aged 92 years. He graduated at Harvard University in 1756—the year after the late President ADAMS. There now only survive of all classes graduated prior to and including the class of 1756, the venerable Edward Augustus Holyoke of Salem, who graduated in 1746, and the Rev. Peter Thatcher Smith, of the city of Boston, a graduate of 1753.

Yesterday afternoon, MARY GREEN, daughter of S. B. Ludlow, aged 6 years.

On the 11th inst. EMMA PATTERSON, infant daughter of the Rev. George C. Potts, after a short illness.

On the 9th inst. at Pine Grove Farm, near Bristol, HENRIETTA NOTTNAGELL, daughter of Jacob L. Walton, aged 7 years and 9 days.

On Sunday morning, 13th inst. at her residence, on the Germantown road, in the village of Cohocksink, Mrs. EVERHEART DEINER WECKERLY, in the 65th year of her age, after an illness of many years.

At Pittsburg, on the morning of the 4th instant, Mrs. AMELIA LOUISA SHALER, wife of the Honorable Charles Shaler, and last surviving child of the late Major A. Kirkpatrick.

On the 8th inst. at New York, of a lingering illness, Mr. EDWARD S. TILLOU, Printer, of this city, in the 29th year of his age.

On the 16th inst. JACOB CLEMENS, Esq. aged 79 years.

On the 14th inst. ALBERT WATSON, infant son of Ethan Campbell, aged 8 months.

On the 13th inst. ELIZABETH C. infant daughter of Joseph S. Levering, aged 6 months.

At Natchez, on the 8th June, Mrs. MARY BLOXTON, aged 50, formerly of the Philadelphia Theatre and for the last nine years attached to the New Orleans and Nashville Theatres.

COMMUNICATION.

Philadelphia, July 12, 1828.

Sir—This will certify that during all last winter, my wife was so severely afflicted with the Rheumatism, that she was confined to her bed the greater part of the time. Having frequently heard of the beneficial effects of your Panacea, she was induced to make a trial of it in April last, and I am happy to state that it performed a perfect cure, and there has been no return of the disease since.

Yours respectfully, JOHN MARTIN.

Mr. John A. Paton, No. 110 Market street.

DRAWN

NUMBERS of the UNION CANAL LOTTERY, Class No. 7,

20, 37, 32, 28, 15, 1.

Combination 20, 32, 37, the Capital Prize of $5000, was sold by P. M. Lafferaise, N. W. corner of Second and Race streets. July 19—1t*

MANAGER'S OFFICE, 121 Chesnut street.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

CLASS NUMBER EIGHT, for 1828, to be drawn on Monday, the 4th August, 1828. Forty-five number Lottery—six Drawn ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$5,000	is	$5,000
1	2,279		2,279
2	1,000		2,000
2	500		1,000
4	250		1,000
10	100		1,000
39	50		1,950
38	40		1,560
117	10		1,170
330	6		2,310
4446	3		13,338
5051 Prizes, 9139 Blanks,	14,190 Tickets.		$32,637

In this Scheme, formed by the ternary combination of 45 numbers, and the drawing of six ballots, there will be 20 Prizes, each having three of the drawn numbers on them; 285 each having two of them on; and 4,446 each having one, only, of them on; the residue having some of the drawn numbers on, being blanks.

To determine the fate of the 14,190 tickets in the scheme, the 45 numbers, from 1 to 45 inclusive, will be severally placed in a wheel on the day of the drawing, and six of them will be drawn out; and that ticket having on it as a combination, the 1st, 2d and 3d drawn numbers, will be entitled to the prize of.....$5,000

That having on it the 4th, 5th and 6th, to.....2,279

Those two tickets having on them the 3d, 4th and 5th, 3d, 5th and 6th, } each,..1,000

Those two tickets having on them the 2d, 3d and 4th, 2d, 4th and 5th, 3d, 4th and 5th, } each....500

Those four tickets having on them the 2d, 3d and 4th, 2d, 3d and 5th, 2d, 3d and 6th, 2d, 4th and 5th, 2d, 4th and 6th, 2d, 5th and 6th, } each,....250

All others with three of the drawn numbers on them, (being 10) each.....100

Those 30 tickets having on them the 1st and 2d drawn numbers, each.....50

Those 39 tickets having on them the 3d and 4th drawn numbers, each.....10

Those 117 tickets having on them the 4th and 5th, 4th and 6th, or 5th and 6th drawn numbers, each.....10

All others with two of the drawn numbers on, (being 300) each.....6

And all tickets having one, only, of the drawn numbers on, (being 4,446) each.....3

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize.

Prizes payable forty days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of fifteen per cent.

YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers.

Philadelphia, July, 1828.

*** Tickets and shares for sale at scheme price, $2 50, till Saturday night, the 17th July inst. after which they will advance to $3. July 17—tf

SEA BATHING.

Philadelphia and Tuckerton Accommodation Stage.

THE Subscribers take the liberty to inform the public, that they commenced running a Stage between Philadelphia and Tuckerton, on Monday, the 30th day of June, to continue throughout the Bathing season, as follows, viz:

Leaves Mr. Reeves' Ferry, upper side of Market Street, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings at 4 o'clock, and passing through Haddonfield and Longacoming, (a much better route than has been usually driven, on account of distance and the quality of the roads,) arrive in Tuckerton about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, where are excellent public accommodations, and boats will be in readiness to convey passengers to the several Beaches.

Returning, leave Tuckerton on the mornings of Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, about 4 o'clock, and by the same route arrive at the Ferry of Isaiah Toy, Esq. in Camden, about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. In fact, it is anticipated that a passage can be made in Eight Hours, as the Proprietors intend putting new changes of Horses on the road. Mr. Norcross, an experienced Horseman, will constantly attend the Stage.

Fare through $2 50. The usual allowance of Baggage.

For Seats, apply at Reeves' Ferry, Philadelphia, Esquire Toy's, Camden, and Boat Heights, in Tuckerton.

URIAH NORCROSS,
JOEL M. BODINE.

Camden, N. J. 1828. July 11—6t

IMPERIAL CASSIA PAPER,

WELL adapted for fine wrapping, for sale at the Office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 112 Chesnut street. July 5—tf

NEW CARPETING.

HASTINGS & CHESTER have just

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

BE PARTICULAR.—In the letter bag of a vessel which arrived at Baltimore a few days since, a letter was found with this superscription—

"G. R. Draper
for is at street oldtown
near the the old hayskeals A tobocconess
Baltimore."

A BUSHEL OF GOOD FELLOWS.

The Editor of the New York Commercial, in a recent excursion from the city, skimmed over the East River in a steam boat belonging to *one Mr. Peck*, landed on the wharf of *another Mr. Peck*, hired a horseshoe and pair (think of that! an editor in a horseshoe!) of *another Mr. Peck*, and dined at a hotel of *another Mr. Peck*.—*Statesman.*

HIGH-BORN THIEVES.

A foreign journal says there are in Germany 16,000 thieves. What hopes may not the constructors of melo-dramas indulge in from such a fertile source! At Perah, in Hungary, a complete band has been discovered, the members of which are of good society, and for the greater part of high birth. We may presume that no one short of a Baron can hope for the honour of being robbed by these illustrious freebooters.

The present style of shirt collars requires them to be about three inches broad above the cravat, and stiff and sharp as a butcher knife. A rough wag of a fellow from the blue ridge lately met a dandy with his head ensconced within one of these collars, in the streets of Baltimore—and struck with his strange appearance, he accosted him—"Gouge me, my hero, if I don't believe you've got your *shirt on wrong end upwards.*"

Watts, in his poem called "Few Happy Matches," supposes that souls come forth in pairs, male and female; and that the reason why there are so many unhappy matches is, that souls lose their partners in the way to this *lower* world. The happy matches, he says, take place when souls arrive safely, and meeting again instinctively, impel the bodies they animate towards each other, so as to produce a hymeneal union! The pious Doctor's philosophy is vastly profound, whatever may be thought of his theology.

The largest tree in the world is said to be the *Adansonia digitata*, which is found in Senegal, Egypt, and Abyssinia. The trunk is from 20 to 30 feet in diameter, and divides into branches of great size, which spread out drooping at the extremities and form a mass of verdure 150 feet in diameter, and 70 feet in height. The wood is light and soft, and the negroes sometimes hollow out chambers in the trunk, and deposit their dead within them, where they become mummies, perfectly dry and well preserved.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

In the *Journal de Pharmacie*, there is a case of spontaneous combustion, recorded by Professor Rudolphi, of a man who suddenly felt a pain in the arm, similar to that produced by the blow of a stick, and immediately perceived in the same spot a small flame, which burnt his shirt. There is also the case of a girl mentioned, in whom a kind of bluish sulphureous flame appeared around the finger; the flame could not be extinguished by water; it burnt the clothing brought in contact with it, but could only be distinguished in the dark. The best electrometers placed in contact with the patient, presented no sign of electricity.

The Toad is said to be a voracious destroyer of Cockroaches. A correspondent informed us that two or three toads were placed in a kitchen for a night, and that upon examination in the morning they were found completely gorged with these troublesome vermin. Such is their sagacity that they will frequently jump to the height of 12 and 18 inches on the wall, to secure their victim, in which employment they seldom miss their aim. Goldsmith describes them as being peculiarly fond of nuts, flies and other minor insects, so much so that they will leave their retreat in open day, when tempted with a rich feast of these.—*Berks Journal.*

M. CHARLES DUPIN.

We learn from his statements, that the population of Paris amounts to about 900,000, more than half of whom die in the hospitals, and that not a fourth of the whole are buried at private cost.

ELEPHANT'S TOOTH.

In sinking a pit in the earth near the villages of Alfort and Maisons, south-west of Paris, an elephant's tooth was discovered fifteen feet below the surface of the soil, in a mass of sand and flint. It has not lost its enamelled surface, and, with the exception of the animal matter, it contains all the constituent parts of a tooth recently dropped.

Mrs. Hannah More, at the age of 80, has been obliged to leave her residence at Barley Wood, near Bristol, where she had lived for about 30 years, in consequence of the ill conduct of her servants, many of whom had been in her service above 20 years. Mrs. More has taken up her abode at Clifton; and nothing but her strong mind could bear up against such an untoward occurrence. Mrs. M's. banker first discovered the conduct of her servants.

THE PICTURE OF NEW YORK.

Lately published by Mr. Goodrich, states the population of that city in 1656, at 1,000; in 1750, at 10,000; in 1776, 23,619; in 1790, 33,-131; in 1800, 60,489; in 1810, 96,373; 1820, 123,706; in 1825, 166,086. If the population were to increase in the same ratio, it would, in 1848, be 380,020; in 1868, 760,000; (not far from the population of Paris;) and in 1888, 1,620,000, which is 300,000 more than the present population of London. If the environs, such as Brooklyn, and other places, go on in the same proportion, there would be then, in the city, and a surrounding circle of five miles, two millions of people. This would be realizing some of the apocryphal accounts of the populousness of ancient cities. The line of shipping in the port of New York, extends at least three miles, and in some parts the vessels are crowded together in the closest manner. "A very different spectacle, indeed, (says the Journal of Commerce,) from that which must have been presented to the eye in 1683, when it seems the whole shipping of the port was only 3 barques, 3 brigantines, 26 sloops, and 43 open boats—all told.

Certain Cure for the Cholera.

The Timira Nasuk, a native *India* paper, communicates the following important intelligence: "It is with extreme gratification we learn that, in order to put a stop to the ravages of cholera, several excellent persons have caused figures of Simason Kali (or Kali, the goddess of cemeteries) to be set up in various places and worshipped. The worship began with the new moon: further particulars we are unable to give at present."

THE MUSCLES.—Man has above five hundred muscles, for the purpose of performing the various movements which he has occasion to make; but this number, great as it is, is exceeded by what some animals possess; for the caterpillar of the cossus has, as the celebrated naturalist Lyonnet states, above four thousand in the different parts of its minute body.

EQUESTRIAN MISERIES.

1. In riding against the wind, feeling a great insect dash into your eye, (" *subito oculis objicitur monstrum!*") then, after carrying it home in an agony, and sitting for an hour while the socket is rummaged with the corner of an handkerchief, your eye sorer than ever, the animal seeming considerably grown since he first took shelter under your " pent house lid."

2. Riding out to dinner many miles off, on a beast that will not quit his walk, while you know that nothing short of a full gallop will save your time; no spurs, and nothing in your hand but a weak stick, which you presently break into a *flail;* and this, (for fear of being reduced to the stump,) you are obliged to use more gently than before, though the animal would take more beating (if you had it to give,) than ever.

3. The flap of a limber saddle rolling up, and galling and pinching your calf, just above the half boot, through a long ride.

4. A very high hard trotting horse, who sets off before you have discovered that the stirrups are too long to assist you in humouring his jolt; then, trying in vain to stop him.

5. Being mounted on a beast, who, as soon as you have watered him on the road, proceeds very coolly to repose himself in the middle of the pond, without taking you at all into his counsel, or paying the slightest attention to your vivid remonstrances on the subject.

6. At the moment when your horse is beginning to run away with you, losing your stirrup, which runs away too, and bangs your instep raw, as often as you attempt to catch it with your foot.

7. In riding, after having dismounted in a solitary place, being refused by your horse the liberty of remounting him—no one being at hand to hold his head—so that, after many hard but ineffectual struggles with him, he finishes the dispute by a parting kick and so takes his leave.

8. In a bleak ride, to be kept freezing at a turnpike-gate for half an hour, while you fumble in your pocket, with a thick glove on (which you have not courage to take off,) for pence to pay; your fingers being so stupified by the cold, that even without a glove, they could not feel the difference between a handkerchief and a halfpenny. F.

From the Journal of Commerce.

Some things can be Done as well as Others.

On Friday last, at half-past four, P. M. agreeably to appointment, a hair-brained fellow in Patterson, whose name we do not recollect, leaped from the Passaic falls, just to gratify an idle whim of his own. This is the third time he has done it—the first time he did it privately by way of an experiment—he then gave out that he would do it publicly for the gratification of any who pleased to attend. The authorities in Patterson were justly alarmed and put him under keeping till they supposed he had abandoned the purpose, but he watched the opportunity after he was freed from restraint, and when a number of persons were present, in a favorable position, he carried it into execution. Since that time the authorities have allowed him to consult for his own safety, and he leaps from a precipice of a hundred feet whenever it takes his fancy. It does not appear that he receives or expects any compensation for performing this daring feat. He says he "*merely wants to show that some things can be done as well as others.*" The position from which he leaped on Friday is a few rods below the bridge on the side towards the village, and, if the falls are 70 feet (as commonly estimated,) about 85 or 90 above the water. The giddy precipices around the chasm were covered with a promiscuous multitude of both sexes, whose curiosity had brought them together to see this singular feat of temerity. The universal anxiety of the multitude was manifest in their countenances, and still more perfectly in the silence that prevailed. When the man made his appearance a dark cloud had come over the spot, adding to the sublimity of the cataract that of an approaching storm. As he walked deliberately forward to his position you might have heard the beating of their hearts, had it not been for the mingled thunders of the chasm beneath and the clouds above. When he had divested himself of his coat, vest, and shoes, and laid them carefully by, as if debating the question whether he should want them again, he commenced a short speech to the spectators, which but few of course could hear. He then stepped forward to the edge of the rock and looked down, and the spectators on that side, supposing that he was going off, came forward as their curiosity or their fears moved them, and seemed to those opposite as if all were about to make the fatal leap; indeed there was great danger of a whole line of those in front being crowded off.—After he had looked down a moment, he stepped back a few feet, ran forward, and leaped into the abyss. He went down with his feet foremost, though drawn up somewhat. For this reason, or some other past comprehension, he did not just go under the water, for he was immediately seen swimming off, as quietly as if he had done nothing and nothing had befallen him. The maniac (for what else can he be called!) was greeted with a shout from the spectators when they saw that he was still safe; and when he had reached the shore, he marched round to his clothes with a look of composure and satisfaction, and they to their homes, some admiring his courage, but more pitying his temerity.

Soaking Seed Corn in Copperas Water.

The importance of this cannot be too generally enjoined on farmers. In the fourth volume of the New England Farmer, page 284, we published a communication from a correspondent, dated Gloucester, March 18, 1826, and signed '*A Subscriber*,' recommending the use of copperas water to preserve Indian corn from the wire worm, from which the following is extracted: "I used about one and a half pounds of copperas in three pecks of corn. I made the water warm, and soaked the corn full 48 hours before planting, putting in copperas as we used it out. I believe the more the better." This preparation, the writer says, "I am confident is a full and entire remedy against the wire worm, and also against birds, who will not eat it after they have pulled it up. I am even sanguine in my belief that it is a preventative against the ravages of the cut worm, for I could not otherwise account for their not injuring my field, when many of my neighbors actually lost most of their fields, and some of them were under the necessity of replanting."

It appears, likewise, that "Mr. Ralph Gwen, of Belchertown, Mass. in May last, planted three or four acres with corn which had been soaked in copperas water; the seed came up well and not a plant was destroyed by worms. An adjoining field, planted with corn which had not been steeped was very much injured." We have likewise been verbally informed by gentlemen, who have experienced or witnessed the effects of the above mentioned preparation, that it has, in every instance, completely answered the purpose of a preservative against insects; and it is supposed, greatly to accelerate the growth of the young plants, by its fertilizing properties.—*N. E. Farmer.*

COWS.

Pure water, it is stated in the Domestic Encyclopedia, is an essential article for cows. Dr. Anderson says he knows a man who acquired great wealth, by attending to things of this nature, and one of his principal discoveries was the importance of having a continued supply of the purest water that could be obtained for his cows, and he would on no account permit a single animal to set a foot into it, nor allow it to be tainted even by the breath of animals.

Inflamed teats should be washed with two drachms of sugar of lead in a quart of water. Should tumors appear apply a common warm mash with bran with a little lead.

MOISTURE IN PLANTS.

The quantity of simple moisture, or rather of pure water which some plants raise from the earth is uncommonly great. "This is beautifully exemplified in the organization of some creeping plants, in which the moisture is frequently conveyed the distance of forty, or fifty, or a hundred yards, before it reaches the leaves or fruit, or perhaps the assimilating organs of the vegetable. I have seen a plant of this sort that had been accidentally cut across, continue to pour out pure, limpid, and tasteless water, in such a quantity as to fill a wine-glass in about half an hour.—*Finlayson's Mission to Siam.*

The editor of the Reading Journal says that he has tried the experiment of pouring boiling water upon the roots of a Peach tree, the leaves of which had become sear and dry, and the limbs in a rapid state of decay—" in one week it began to revive, and in three weeks it was covered with a new foliage, and new vigorous shoots are putting out in every direction."

We are happy to learn that some successful experiments are now making by a gentleman in Herefordshire, with the view of preserving valuable fruit trees from decay, by planting young trees in the vicinity, and transfusing the sap of the young plants through the bark of the decaying tree, and thus uniting the circulation of both.—*Penilum.*

SCHOOL OF FLORA.

NEW SERIES.

No. XIV.

Botanic Name } ALCHEMILLA ALPINA.
English Name } *Alpine Silvertuft.*
French Name } *Alchimille Alpine.*

A native of the highest and coldest mountains of Europe and North America. In Europe it is found in the highest Alps and in Lapland, in America only on the summit of the White Mountains of New Hampshire, and in the coldest parts of Canada, Labrador, &c.

Alpine plants seldom grow well in the gardens of the plains. This however has been introduced in some gardens, and easy succeed with care, if kept in the coolest shade. It is a pretty plant, the leaves being covered with a silvery silky down beneath. The root is perennial. It blossoms in summer, the flowers are small.

The genus belongs to a branch of the natural order of *Rosaceous*, with single seeds and few stamina. It is placed in *Tetrandria* of Linneus. This genus is medical, the roots of all the species are deemed astringents, like Tormentil.

The stems are humble, a foot high at most, with a few branches, many large radical leaves digitated or divided into many serrated segments, of a silvery white beneath, the stem-bearer are smaller, alternate nearly sessile. The flowers are terminal, in small corymbose clusters. The calyx has eight clefts, no petals, four stamins, one pistil and seed enclosed within.

It is the emblem of DIFFICULTY.

Just Published,

THE CASKET, FOR JULY,

EMBELLISHED with Views of Turner's Falls, Lehigh Water Gap, and the Pennsylvania Hospital.

CONTENTS.—Turner's Falls on Connecticut River—The Victim of Love and Pride—Earl of Barremore—Valley of Andorra—Stanzas for Music—Reigning Sovereign of Turkey—The Contabescent—The Headless Horseman—The Visionary—Bogota—Astrology—Church Wake in Austria—"I Watch for Thee"—Lehigh Water Gap—Pennsylvania Hospital—Stanzas—Life and Adventures of Matthew Bishop—To the Virtuous.

Biographical Sketches of Aurengzebe, Menzikoff, Sir Kenelm Digby, Henrietta Soutag and Madame Maintenon.

Daily Dormont—Man's Heart—Letter from the Earl of Suffolk—The Fodics of Atheism.

Ladies Cabinet.
Wit and Sentiment
School of Flora—with two Flowers.
Music—"Hey the Bonny Breast-knot," a favourite Scotch Ballad.
Meteorological Observations at Murfreesborough (Tennessee.)
Poetry.—The Power of Love—Widow's Lament—Love's Anticipations—A Friend—Similitudes—To a little Girl—Song—Lines on a Mother weeping over the Grave of her Child—To ****, of Santa Cruz.
Puzzler.—Charades.

Price $2 50 a year—single numbers 25 cents. Each Number contains 48 super royal octavo pages, closely printed on fine type and good paper.

Published monthly, by S. C. ATKINSON,
july 5—tf No 142 Chesnut street.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the Subscriber, on the 26 inst. a large bay horse of the following description, with a halter on he is above 15 hands high, 8 years old, a lump on the left fore, back joint, some white spots under his belly, and switch tail. Whoever will return said horse to the Subscriber, living in Frankfordville, on the Ridge Road, 1 mile from the city, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges.
HENRY KIRSHNER.
July 12—3t*

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between S. P. Daly and J. P. Schmaus, Glass-Cutters, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 5th of May, 1828. The business will in future be conducted at the old establishment, by Messrs. Swandell & Daly, who are by agreement to settle all accounts of the late firm. J. B. SCHMAUSS,
July 12—3t* S. P. DALY.

JOSEPH COBB, TAILOR,

No. 24 MARKET STREET,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he carries on the business on his own account.—He returns thanks for the encouragement attended him, and will endeavor to merit a continuance of their favors.

☞ A general assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING constantly on hand. July 12—3t*

BAKER'S

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,

NO. 5 FRANKLIN PLACE, procures Houses and Parts, Boarders, Painters, Clerks, Overseers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Farmers, Gardeners, Coachmen, Waiters, Stage Drivers, Grooms, Bar Keepers, Hostlers, Porters, House Keepers, Wet Nurses, Seamstresses, Chamber and Child's Maids, Men and Women Cooks, Travelling Men and Women, Dairy Maids, Bound Children and Bought Servants. Property to sell or let, entered gratis.

For sale, the time of a good coloured girl, 18 years old, and 13 to serve, lately from Delaware. July 12—2t*

To the Electors of the City and County of Philadelphia.

HENRION WILLIAMS, of Philadelphia, offers himself a Candidate for the office of County Commissioner, and respectfully solicits your votes in his favor, at the next ensuing general election. June 28th, 1828—tf

MR. HENDERSON

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has removed to the North West corner of Eleventh and Race street, where he practices his profession of Cupping, Bleeding, Leeching, and Tooth Drawing, on the most reasonable terms.

Also, Cupping and Leeching by Mrs. Henderson.
july 12—3t*

NEW LINE OF MAIL STAGES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO BALTIMORE,

WILL commence running on Monday, the 28th inst. to leave Clymer's Hotel, Indian Queen, South Fourth st. Philadelphia, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 2 o'clock, A. M. passing by Darby, Gibbon's Tavern, Providence Meeting House, Black Horse, Wrangle Town, Log Town, Concord Meeting House, Chadsford, Kennet Square, New London ✕ Roads, Brick Meeting House, Fort Depeau Bridge and Belle Air. Passengers will lodge at New London ✕ Roads, and arrive in Baltimore at 2 o'clock, P. M. on the following day. The stages will leave Barr's Hotel, Light street, Baltimore, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, lodge at New London ✕ Roads, and arrive in Philadelphia at two o'clock, P. M. on the following day, passing through a highly improved and interesting country—good teams and careful drivers will be provided, and every attention paid to the accommodation of passengers. All baggage at the risk of the owners. Fare through $4 50.
june 14—tf

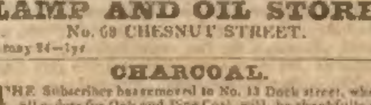
CITIZENS' LINE FOR NEW YORK.

THROUGH IN ONE DAY.

THE STEAM BOAT PHILADELPHIA, Capt. Z. W. Kellum, leaves ARCH STREET WHARF every morning, except Sundays, at 8 o'clock, for BURLINGTON, BRISTOL and BORDENTOWN. Passengers for New York take the Coaches at Bordentown, and after a pleasant land carriage of only 24 miles, arrive at WASHINGTON, N. J. where they are met by the STEAM BOAT NEW YORK, Captain Jefferies, and arrive in New York the same afternoon—generally about four o'clock.

FARE THROUGH ONLY $2

N. B. For Seats apply at the Steam Boat Office, No. 24 NORTH THIRD STREET, opposite Hackhill's City Hotel, No. 8 ARCH STREET, corner of Penn street, or of the Captain on board the Boat, at Arch Street Wharf.
May 2—tf



CHARLES H. SERVOSS,

No. 60 NORTH SECOND STREET,

FOURTH door above Arch street, offers for sale, (cheap) wholesale and retail, a general assortment of looking glasses, fancy hardware, cutlery, &c. July 5—3t*

BARTLESON & HARMER,

N. E. CORNER OF SECOND & PINE STREET.

HAVE on hand, an extensive assortment of green VENETIAN BLINDS, which they offer low for cash. They also keep a very number of the most fashionable well made DESKS, of various sizes, equal to any ever offered for sale on this continent. feb1—tf

JACOB W. MCURDY,

LADIES' FANCY SHOE STORE,

No. 170 Arch street, second door above Fifth.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he constantly keeps a large assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Boots and Shoes, of all colours and descriptions, of his own manufacture, and particularly the French shape, which, by having great experience in making, he is enabled to assure those who may favour him with their orders, that he can make to any pattern. He has also a constant supply of shoes, which he can sell as low as they can be purchased in this city, to suit those who wish to purchase cheap, and which he can warrant as being made of the best materials. June 28 3mo

NOTICE.

WILLIAM WIDDIFIELD having taken his son WILLIAM A. WIDDIFIELD, and WILLIAM S. LOWER, into partnership with him, in the Hardware line, the business will in future be conducted under the firm of WIDDIFIELD & Co. at the old stand, No. 42 North Third street, where they solicit the favours of his former customers and the public in general.

WM. WIDDIFIELD.
WM. A. WIDDIFIELD.
WM. S. LOWER.

Philadelphia, 7 mo. 1, 1828. July 5—3t

J. S. RUSSELL'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

LAMP AND OIL STORE,

No. 69 CHESNUT STREET.

may 24—1yr

CHARCOAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to No. 13 Dock street, where all orders for Oak and Pine Coal, will be thankfully received and immediately supplied, (in the City or Country adjacent) as the subscriber brings in and keeps constantly on hand a large supply. THOMAS KISSEY, Jr.
nov. 3—1yr.

SITUATION WANTED.

AS an Assistant in a FEMALE SEMINARY, by a Female well qualified to assist in Teaching the necessary branches of English Education.

☞ A Note addressed to C. D. and left at this office, will be attended to. may 19—tf

REMOVAL.

WILLIAM H. C. RIGGS, Clock and Watch maker, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his establishment from No. 24 Chesnut street, to No. 67 S. Front st. (east side) where he will continue business as heretofore.

A Marine Chronometer for sale. Also, a good second handed eight day Clock, gold and silver Watches, &c.
July 5—6m

SEA BATHING

AT BEESLEY'S POINT.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he still occupies the well known Tavern stand at Beesley's Point, in Cape May County, New Jersey, near the Great Egg Harbour River or Bay, which was formerly kept by Thomas Beesley.

This house is situated on one of the pleasantest parts of the Sea Coast, with Fishing, Gunning and Bathing, convenient to the house, perhaps not exceeded by any on the coast. There is also the advantage of fine Oysters and Clams on the premises.

This house is large and convenient, and as it respects other accommodations, he wishes them to have the opportunity of judging for themselves.

A Stage leaves the upper side of Market street Ferry, every Wednesday and Saturday morning, and arrives at the place on the same day. JOHN ALBERTSON
Beesley's Point, N. J. June 28th, 1828. July 5—7t*

HOME MANUFACTURERS.

"The man who makes a beneficial discovery, or who introduces a new and useful art or employment, is entitled to a greater proportion of gratitude and praise than he who conquers a nation.

I HAVE been led to repeat this remark of a profound politician, by the recent examination of an extensive establishment in Penn street, for the manufacture of Fur Caps, &c. lately put into operation by the Messrs. Sylvester & Co. of our city. These enterprising young men, with their partner, Mr. Isaacson, by the various operations of preparing the Skins, dressing and dyeing them, and the making them into Hats, Caps, &c. give employment to about one hundred persons, male and female.

I cannot attempt to describe the different processes through which the Beaver and other skins pass before they are offered to the public for sale—but certainly few would imagine that the raw, coarse material presented to view in Penn street, could, by human ingenuity, be altered into the fine, soft, and beautiful variegated skins exhibited in the room at No. 12 South Third street.

The order, method, and neatness of the establishments and the care taken to preserve the health and to secure from contamination the morals of the persons employed, do great credit to the firm.

I sincerely hope that the enterprising young men who have introduced a most useful manufactory among us, and who afford the means of procuring food and clothing to so great a number of both sexes, may meet with the encouragement and complete success which they so justly merit.

June 28—8t DOMESTIC.

REMEDY FOR THE PILES.

THE Subscriber is in possession of an infallible remedy for that distressing disease called the Piles. Nothing short of the impotency of numbers who have been completely cured by him, has overcome his reluctance to publish this article, with the view of informing the afflicted where they can obtain a certain and safe remedy for this complaint, which may be classed among the most distressing that "flesh is heir to." The subscriber informs the public, that by calling on his agents, they can see certificates which he believes will be satisfactory.

JNO. DITCHETT,
142 William street, New York.

Mr. John Ditchett.—Sir, I offer you my thanks, and consider it a duty incumbent on me, to desire and advise you, for the benefit of the afflicted, publicly to make known to the world your "Spanish Specific," and I give this certificate to inform them that I was severely afflicted for 12 years, and in that time employed many doctors, but to no purpose; and that in September, 1824, I heard of your Specific, and by only using one bottle am completely cured.

JOHN WHITE, Branch pilot, 8th street.

N. B. My agents in Philadelphia are, Mr. Wm. Biddle, S. W. corner of Fourth and Race street.
H. A. Heck & Son, 243 North Front street.
Edwin T. Scott, 91 North Eighth street. june 14—3mo

SALEM BANKING COMPANY.

A DIVIDEND of Three Per Cent for the last six months, has this day been declared by the Directors of the Salem Banking Company, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 10th inst.

July 1st, 1828. L. P. SMITH, Cashier.
July 12—3t*

BRUSH MANUFACTORY,

No. 20 NORTH THIRD STREET.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has removed his store from No. 8 Decatur street, to No. 20 North Third street, nearly opposite Church alley, where he still continues to manufacture Brushes of every description, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, either for cash or acceptances. Country merchants and others who deal in the article will find it to their advantage in giving him a call, as his prices are as moderate as will be found in the city.

June 21—tf MIERS BUSCH.

JOB PRINTING.

CHAS. ALEXANDER,

(*Late of the firm of Atkinson & Alexander,*)

AT THE OLD STAND,

112 Chesnut street,

Directly opposite to the Post office,

CONTINUES THE

JOB PRINTING BUSINESS

IN ALL ITS VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS.

☞ Orders left at the publication Office of the DAILY CHRONICLES, No. 49 South Third street, three doors below Chesnut, will be attended to.

AN IRON CHEST

FOR SALE. Apply at the Office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 112 Chesnut street. may 31—tf

WILLIAM H. MOORE,

UNDERTAKER,

No. 102½ Arch street, between Fifth and Sixth street, (south side.)

THE subscriber, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he keeps always on hand, a general assortment of coffins, of all sizes and patterns, plain or ornamented. Also, stuff of every description ready prepared, which at the shortest notice, can be made to order. The whole business of Funerals will be attended to if desired, on very moderate terms, such as furnishing Hearse, Carriages, Shrouds, Scarfs, Crape, Gloves, &c. Bones, &c.

The subscriber's intention is to devote his whole attention to the above named business.

N. B. Attendance at all hours. *Circumstances taken into consideration.* feb 23—6m

Brush and Bellows Manufactory.

WHOLESALE and retail, No. 253 Market Street, north side, between 6th and 7th streets, Philadelphia.
april 19—6mo JAMES C COOPER.

THE FEMALE'S SPECIFIC.

☞ IT HAS NEVER FAILED ☜

THIS Medicine, the never failing powers of which can be proved by references to ladies of the greatest respectability in this city, can always be had at No. 102 PINE STREET, where application can be made either by letter, or personally. feb 16—1y

Warranted water proof boots and shoes.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced manufacturing Water Proof Boots and Shoes of different qualities on as reasonable terms as they can be had in the city of Philadelphia. JOB W. FOLWELL, Agent,
Jan 19—6mo 312 North Front street.

BOOTS AT $2 50 ONLY.

THE Subscriber has just received a small invoice of Gentlemen's very superior Copper rolled Boots, which he will retail at Two Dollars and fifty Cents.

ALSO, Youth's Boots, at $1 50, with a general assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's fancy and common shoes, of his own manufacture, which he will sell at moderate prices.

SAMUEL D. BREED,
may 9—tf No. 6 North Sixth street.

COPPER WAREHOUSE.

FRANCIS HARLEY, Sen. Coppersmith, 74 South Front street, above Walnut, has constantly on hand of his own manufacturing, COPPER and BRASS KETTLES calculated for washing, dairy or preserving, Saucepans, Tea Kettles, STILLS of all kinds and WORMS, with a general assortment of COPPER WARE for domestic use. He keeps constantly on hand, *Tin plates* in boxes, *Block Tin, Lead Spelter, Wire* of all sizes, Horse, Block Lead Pots, &c. at the very lowest prices.

Old metals bought, or taken in payment. feb 16—1y

SOUTHERN FEATHERS.

8000 Wt. Prime Southern Feathers, put up in sacks from 30 to 50 wt. to suit purchasers, which will be sold very low on application to
BARTLESON & HARMER,
feb 23—tf S. E. corner of Second and Pine street.

REMOVAL.

P. VAN PELT, Dentist, has removed to No. 117, North East corner of Spruce and Fourth street.
march 15—6m*

Philadelphia Suspender Manufactory,

NO. 138 MARKET STREET,

A few Doors above Fourth street.

VAN HORN & PIMM respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they manufacture and have constantly on hand at their store, as above, a general assortment of Silk, Worsted, and Cotton Suspenders, Russian Belts, Silk, Hair, and Patent Leather Stocks, Vest Springs, Cravat Stiffeners, &c. all of which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail.

☞ All kinds of Suspenders repaired. may 31—1yr

ANTI-SYPHILITIC SYRUP.

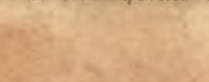
THE genuine Anti-syphilitic Syrup of Lafleteur, prepared and sold by Frederick Klett, at the north-east corner of Callowhill and Second streets, Philad. price $1 per bottle. may 26—6mo

DR. BROWN'S PULMONARY SPECIFIC.

DR. BROWN'S celebrated Pulmonary Specific, for the cure of Consumption, Coughs, Asthma, &c. for sale at Frederick Klett's wholesale and retail drug store, north-east corner of Callowhill and Second streets, Philad. price 75 cents per bottle. may 26—6mo

SEA BATHING.

THE subscribers having taken that large and convenient establishment on Long Beach, N. J. known by the name of the "MANSION OF HEALTH," informs those who may wish to favour him with their company the ensuing season, that he has provided himself with every necessary accommodation, to ensure the comfort, and gratify the taste of his visitors. To the invalid in pursuit of health—to the followers of pleasure—to the man of business who wishes to retire from the cares and bustle of more active life—in short to all who wish a week of calm retirement, and indulge in quiet and innocent amusements, he flatters himself the "Mansion of Health" will present attractions surpassed by few of the numerous summer retreats, opened for the reception and accommodation of the fashionable world. He will only add, that nothing shall be wanting on his part in assiduity and attention to the pleasure and accommodation of his visitors, to secure a continuation of the extensive patronage the establishment has hitherto possessed. New and superior boats for fowling, sea and bay fishing, sailing for pleasure, &c. are added to the establishment: and also saddle horses and a carriage, for those who wish to ride to and from the sea, and otherwise.—Price of board, $5 per week. R. BUTTERWORTH.



A Regular Line of STAGES will commence running from Philadelphia to the "Mansion of Health" on the 28th of June instant; to leave Arch street Ferry every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, at half past 4 o'clock, and arrive at the Sea Shore on the same day; passing through Mauricetown, Mount Holly, Tuckerstown, and the Genuine Pines. Fare through, $3 50. For particulars inquire of C. Champion, Arch street Ferry.
June 21—6t*

ECONOMICAL SEA BATHING.

THE subscriber announces to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia and elsewhere, that he still keeps the Boarding House on Tucker's Island, situate between the Old and New Inlets to Little Egg Harbour Bay, about 7 miles from Tuckerton, and 3 from the "Philadelphia Company Bathing House," on Long Beach, where, in the advanced ages of situation, will be added his utmost exertions for the comfort and accommodation of those who may honor him with a visit, for the improvement of Health, or for aquatic Recreation.—The house is to undergo repairs, and the water, by sinking the well, has been greatly improved. The situation of the house is "admirable, and the surf unrivalled," from its being so much nearer to the house than any of the neighbouring surfs, *its perfect safety for invalids*, owing to the gentle advance of the breakers, (arrested in their progress by an outer bar,) and the gradual declivity of the strand—There is, near the house, a pool of water, much *softer than the ocean*, from which rheumatic persons have derived the greatest benefit; a supply of it will be furnished, *at the house*, to those who may desire it. This place is "unrivalled" on other accounts; its local position, between the two inlets, renders it greatly superior to other places for Fishing and Fowling, and affords greater facilities for getting to sea on fishing parties, here too are daily opportunities for passages to New York. From the Piazza is a full view of the "great & mighty ocean, chafing with its shores."

"The wave behind impels the wave before,
Wide rolling, foaming high, and tumbling to the shore."

A good Sail Boat, with an experienced Pilot, will be kept in readiness for pleasure excursions to the Long Beach Boarding House and elsewhere, or for the accommodation of Gentlemen on sporting parties. GRAUB, and a Surf Dearborn for the convenience of livelihood.—A supply of superior Oysters are now in readiness; the first quality of Liquors will be furnished from Philadelphia; and, in other respects, the house shall be supplied with the best the bay and neighborhood will afford.

BOARDING & LODGING REDUCED TO FOUR DOLLARS PER WEEK.

A share of public patronage would be duly appreciated by
JOHN H. MULLINER.

N. B.—For stage conveyance apply at Market street Ferries.—*Tuckerton, N. J. June 24, 1828.* June 28—6t

DR. JOHN I. MAYWEG

TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Philadelphia and its vicinity, and respectfully begs leave to inform them that he may at all times be consulted at his office, No. 43, south side of Callowhill, between Front and second streets, Northern Liberties.—Having for upwards of four years, studied with the late Dr. Benjamin S. Barton, Professor of Materia Medica, Natural History and Botany, in the University of Pennsylvania, and having during that time attended at the Hospital of Pennsylvania, as his student. Dr. Mayweg trusts the public will not consider it presumptuous to state, that he has been regularly bred to the medical profession. Can be consulted in the morning till half past 9, in the afternoon from 1 to 3, and during the evening.

He also informs the public that after many years study and research, he has succeeded in discovering the following infallible remedies; extracted from and composed of vegetables for the cure of diseases, the first of which has heretofore baffled all the arts of regular practice, to administer an antidote to its dreadful effects.

Induced by repeated solicitations of many of those who have been relieved, and from motives of humanity, Dr. Mayweg thinks proper to adopt this mode of distribution, in order to give them a greater degree of publicity, and to render them more extensively useful, than they could possibly be, were they to be confined any longer to known private practice.

Anti-Epileptic and Nervous Balsam

THIS Medicine is a safe and effectual remedy in all affections of the nervous system, particularly in FITS HISTERICS, ST. VITUS'S DANCE, CRAMPS, TETANUS, (OR LOCKED-JAW,) &c. The experience which I have had of the efficacy of this medicine for upwards of eighteen years in my own private practice, enables me to recommend it with confidence to the public, as I teasedly know it to fail where the patient strictly adhered to my directions.—Price $3 50 per phial.

As it is customary to give proof of a medicine when offered to the public, in these its superior remedial powers, I have thought proper to add the following communication, copied from the U. S. Gazette, of the 13th inst.

Cheering news to those Afflicted WITH EPILEPSY.

I was for a length of time afflicted with convulsions which increased to such an alarming degree, that in April 1826, I had from *three to ten*, and frequently twelve fits a day; during this time an eminent physician attended and prescribed for me, but all his prescriptions were in vain; the malady still increased, and for six days in succession, I had as many as twenty convulsions a day.

Whilst I was in this distressing and apparently hopeless situation, my parents were informed that Doctor John I. Mayweg, in Callowhill, between Front and Second streets, prepared a medicine, called ANTI-EPILEPTIC and NERVOUS BALSAM; they accordingly procured a phial of it. By adhering strictly to his directions, and using about half an ounce of the Balsam, the disease left me. It is now upwards of three years, and I can confidently state, that I have not during all this time felt the least returning symptom of that dreadful disease.

Impelled by a sense of justice to the merits of Dr. Mayweg's Medicine, and from motives of humanity, I think it my duty to make my case publicly known, as it may be the means of informing those suffering under a similar complaint, where to seek for relief.

SARAH BALL,
No. 8, Sanderson's Court, between St. John's and Second streets, above Poplar Lane, Northern Liberties.

Remittent, Intermittent or Ague AND FEVER DROPS.

In the course of my practice I have found this medicine to be possessed of invaluable properties in speedily checking and effectually removing the most obstinate cases of REMITTANT, INTERMITTANT FEVERS, and AGUES, where the greater part of the rem